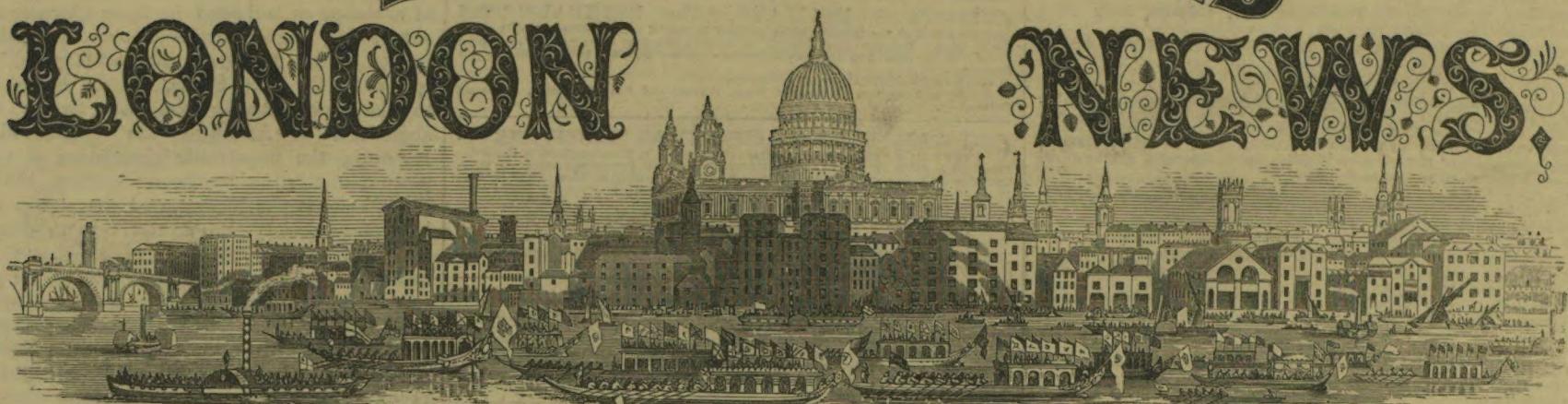


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



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No. 1792.—VOL. LXIII.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1873.

WITH { SIXPENCE.
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { BY POST, 6*d*.



SOLDIERS' WIVES.

BIRTHS.

On Oct. 27, at Delapre, Funt-road, Prahran, Melbourne, Victoria, the wife of Henry Tate, of a son.

On Sept. 28, at No. 55, Chowinghee-road, Calcutta, Lady Ulick Browne, of twins—son and daughter.

On the 19th inst., at Dalzell, Lanarkshire, Lady Emily Hamilton of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 29th ult., at the parish church of St. James's, Paddington, by the Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell, Vicar of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, and the Rev. C. J. Phipps Eyre, Rector of St. Marylebone, George Edward Briscoe, son of George Eyre, of Warrens, Wiltshire, to Mary Mildred, younger daughter of the late Rev. William Upton Richards, Rector of All Saints', Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.

On the 18th inst., at the British Consulate General, Pesth, Hungary, by the Right Rev. Bishop Székely, William Barwell Barwell, Major H. M. 52nd Light Infantry, only son of the late Captain William Rose Barwell, R.N., to Elise Comtesse de Leiningen, only daughter of the late General Comte Charles Leiningen, Westerbourg, Hungarian army.

On the 8th ult., at St. George's Church, Penang, by the Rev. Julian Moreton, Vernon Allen, youngest son of Anthony Allen, Esq., of Preston, to Mariette Louise, eldest and only surviving daughter of the late Thomas R. Vermont, Esq., senior magistrate, &c., of Falmouth, Jamaica.

DEATHS.

On the 20th ult., on board the steamer Calcutta, Colonel Richard Rodney Ricketts, of the Madras Staff Corps. Friends will please accept this intimation.

On the 12th inst., at Bournemouth, Clementina, wife of J. G. M'Kirby, Esq., of Birkdale, Lanarkshire.

On the 12th inst., at Brunswick-street, Barnsbury, Mr. C. W. Morgan, for eighteen years employed in an office of trust in the publishing department of this Paper, in his 45th year.

On the 21st inst., at 2, Priory-street, Cheltenham, John Irving, M.D., late of H.E.I.C.'s Madras medical establishment, in his 88th year.

** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 3, 1874.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 28.

First Sunday after Christmas.

Holy Innocents.

St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Preliminary C. B. Dalton, Vicar of Highgate; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., the Rev. H. S. Ho'and.

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. Canon Conway; 3 p.m., the Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Stanley.

St. James's, noon, the Rev. T. Helmore.

Whitechapel, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., uncertain.

Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons; 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Alfred Barry, Canon of Worcester.

Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader at the Temple.

French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouvier, Incumbent.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 29.

London Institution, 4 p.m. (Professor Armstrong on Oxygen and Carbon).

Institute of Actuaries, 7 p.m.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Sound).

Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m.

London Academy of Music, St. George's Hall, Annual Evening Concert, 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31.

Friendly Female Society, annual meeting and election, Cannon-street Hotel, 1 p.m.

Scottish National Dog Show at Glasgow (three days).

Aberdeen Dog Show (two days).

Cannock Poultry and Dog and Cat Show (two days).

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1874.

British Museum closed for a week.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Sound).

London Institution, 4 p.m. (Professor Armstrong on Oxygen and Carbon).

Royal Albert Hall, oratorio concert, 8 p.m. ("The Messiah.")

Hexham Poultry and Dog Show.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 2.

Moon's last quarter, 7.30 p.m.

Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. Frank Buckland's juvenile lecture on Beasts, Birds, and Fishes).

Geologists' Association, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 3.

Royal Academy, private view of Exhibition of Deceased Masters.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Sound).

St. James's Hall, 3 p.m., Mr. J. Boosey's London Ballad Concert.

Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 2 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 3.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
45	9	52	10	25	11	0
0	20	11	0	11	35	2
				0	5	27

STEAM.—LONDON to CALCUTTA Direct, via Suez Canal. Taking goods for Rangoon, Moulmein, Chittagong, and Akyab, at through rates.—CARLYLE BROTHERS and CO.'S DUCAL LINE of STEAM-SHIPS. These are now full-powered steam-ships have been built expressly for the trade, and will be found on inspection as fine and substantial vessels as have ever been built in this country. The cabins are elegant, light, and commodious, with every convenience for tropical climates, and are placed amidships, where there is the least motion. Each steamer is provided with bath-rooms (hot and cold water) and ice-houses, and carries a surgeon and stewardess.

	Tons.	Captain.	To Close.
Duke of Devonshire	2015	Whittle.	Jan. 1.
Duke of Sutherland	2015	Edward.	Jan. 20.
Duke of Argyll	2015	Barrie	Feb. 20.
Duke of Buccleuch	2015	—	March 20.
Duke of Lancaster	2015	—	—

Rate of passage, for first-class passengers, 50 guineas and 55 guineas, according to the accommodation required. For further particulars apply to M'Diarmid, Greenshields, and Co., No. 1, East India Avenue, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; and No. 2, Drury-lane, Liverpool.

CALCUTTA DIRECT, via SUEZ CANAL.—The magnificent, full-powered Steam-Ship DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE will receive Goods in the VICTORIA DOCK up to the Evening of JAN. 1, and will leave the Dock positively on JAN. 3, 1874.—M'DIARMID, GREENSHIELDS, and CO.

SIX LECTURES ON MINERALOGY, Adapted to a Juvenile Audience, with a view to facilitate the Study of Geology, will be given by J. T. FENNANT, F.G.S., Professor of Geological Mineralogy at King's College, at his RESIDENCE, 149, Strand, London, W.C. On DEC. 29, 31, 1873, and JAN. 2, 5, 7, 9, 1874, at 2 p.m. Terms: Half a Guinea for the Course; Five Shillings for Children of Fellows of the following Societies:—Geological, Zoological, Chemical, Microscopical, Geographical, Horticultural, Geologists' Association, and Society of Arts.

S. T. JAMES'S GREAT HALL, REGENT-STREET and PICCADILLY, CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S HOLIDAYS, 1873-4.

THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS' NINTH ANNUAL SERIES of Performances specially prepared for the Festive Period.

EVERY DAY AT THREE, EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT, until WEDNESDAY, JAN. 7, 1874, inclusive, after which date the Performances will be resumed in their regular order.

AN ENTIRELY NEW AND MAGNIFICENT PROSCENIUM erected expressly for these performances, the mechanical department by Mr. J. Matthews; the proscenium and scenery painted by that eminent artist, Mr. Richard Douglass. The Hall will present a strikingly improved scene of beauty never before witnessed here. The Holley Entertainment will present all the bright and salient features for which the entertainments of the Moore and Burgess Minstrels have, for many years past, been distinguished, maintaining its proud pre-eminence as the most charming and attractive performance to be found amid the entire round of metropolitan amusements. The aspect of the Great St. James's Hall during the series of holiday performances is invariably one of the most extraordinary sights in London, the vast area of this magnificent hall being densely crowded in every available space from floor to roof, notwithstanding the fact of there being ample accommodation for nearly four thousand persons.

The Day Performances are precisely the same in every detail as those given at night, but terminating in time to admit of visitors whose time is limited dining comfortably, and afterwards going to any of the theatres at night.

Doors open daily at Two and Seven. Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofas, 2s.; Balcony, 2s., Area and Upper Gallery, 1s. Children under twelve half price to Balcony and Stalls only.

Places may be secured at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; Hays', Royal Exchange; Keith Prowse, Cornhill; and Austin's Office, St. James's Hall. No fees or extra charges whatsoever.

A MOST IMPORTANT NOTICE and CAUTION to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public generally residing in the various towns and cities of the United Kingdom and the Colonies generally.

THE TITLE OF CHRISTY MINSTRELS IS TOTALLY EXTINCT,

the great and only company that ever legally bore that title, for so many years past located at the St. James's Hall, London, is now known as the

MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS.

There is no person or persons living that can legally make use of the title of Christy Minstrels, as it is now totally abolished. If the public are misled after this notice, the blame will rest with themselves.

REMEMBER, THERE IS NO COMPANY IN EXISTENCE CALLED THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM will be OPEN FREE during the Christmas Holidays, from the 26th to the 31st December, 1873 (Sunday excepted). Hours—from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—THE BETHNAL-GREEN BRANCH of the SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM will be OPEN FREE during the Christmas Holidays, from DEC. 26 to 31, 1873 (Sundays excepted). Hours, from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. The following Collections are now on View in the Bethnal-green Museum:—

Sir Richard Wallace's Collection of Pictures. Furniture, Sculpture, Goldsmiths' Work, Animal and Food Collection, Economic Entomology.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES.—

EVERY DAY NEXT WEEK, at Three o'clock, Mr. E. L. Blanchard's Grand Christmas-Pantomime, PUSS IN BOOTS. Splendid Scenery by Mr. F. Fenton and Assistants. Great Transformation, "A Child's Vision of Fairy Land," by Mr. Charles Brew. Characters by Miss G. Parkes, Thelwall, Kemp, and Kemp; and Messrs. GEORGE CONQUEST and his Sons, EVAN, GREGORY, YARNOLD, &c. Harlequinade by Rowella; Dresses by Mr. and Mrs. Hinchingboone; Ballets by Madame Colliere. Music by Mr. Oscar Barrett. Stage Manager, Mr. T. H. Friend. Produced under the Company's own management. Numbered Stalls, Half a Crown; Unnumbered Seats, One Shilling. Special reduction to large parties. Seats may be booked in advance. Post-office orders to be made payable to Mr. E. Gordon, the Ticket Office.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES.—

Special Amusements all day long in addition to Grand Pantomime PUSS IN BOOTS. Performances by the Company's Orchestra, Comic Ballets by the Rowella, and startling feats by Romah, Punch and Judy, great Christmas Trees, Fire, Fire for the whole length of the building, New Fernery, the Reconstructed Hall of the Abencares, Fine-Art Courts and Collections, Picture Gallery, amusements in the Gardens and Park, &c.

Admission—Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Saturday, Half a Crown, or by Gaines Season Ticket.

AGRICULTURAL HALL MONSTRE FAIR.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.—Now Open for the Season

with a MONSTER CHRISTMAS FAIR, including a huge COLLECTION OF WILD BEASTS; Richardson's Show, Dogs and Monkeys' Circus, Wizards' Entertainments, Performing Birds, Temples of Mystery, Performing Elephants, Mechanical Exhibitions, Gingerbread Stalls, Royal Marionettes, Steam Circuses, Performing Fish, Giants and Dwarfs, Performing Pheas, German Bazaars, Ghost Shows, Living Curiosities; Archery, Swings, and Sallets, Galvanic Batteries, Nuts, Bon-Bons, and hundreds of other Amusements; Grand Drawings, Grand Prizes; the whole representing the World's Fair.

Admission—Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Saturday, Half a Crown, or by Gaines Season Ticket.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chattoxton.—JACK-IN-THE-BOX; or, Harlequin Little Tom Tucker, Grand Christmas Comic Pantomime, will be produced on BOXING NIGHT, DEC. 26, supported by Madames Kate Vaughan, S. Vaughan, Amalia, Sylvia Hodson, A. Murray, D'Arcy, Russell, L. Grosvenor, Clara Jinks, C. Saunders, S. Harvey, Amy Rosalind, and Harriet Coveney; Messrs. B. W. Cullen, W. Simpson, Willie Harvey, Paul Herring, J. Morris, W. H. Harvey, and Fred Evans; Maudine, the American Wonder; Brothers Elthair, Acrobats; Sisters Nevels, Siberian Skaters; Piero, the One-Legged Dancer. Preceded by the Farce of HIDE AND SEEK. Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at Seven. Prices from 6d. to 25s. MORNING PERFORMANCE every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Doors Open at Half-past One, commence at Two. Children and Schools at Reduced Prices to First Circle, Dress Circle, and Stalls. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, and during next week, at Seven, THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

Messrs. Buckstone, Chippendale, Kendal, Everill, Miss Robertson, Mrs. Chippendale, &c. After which, the Melodrama of BAYMOND AND AGNES; or, The Bleeding Nun of Lir, Denmark.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING, at Eight, RICHELIEU—Cardinal Richelieu, Mr. Henry Irving; and Messrs. John Clayton, Braumon, Forrester, Howard, Charles, Carter, Edgar, Conway; Miss Le Thière and Miss Label Bateman. After which, the new Comedietta, A HUSBAND IN CLOVER—Mr. John Clayton, Miss Virginia Francis. Preceded at Seven, by SIMPSON AND CO. Miss Beveridge, Carter; Miss Fawcett, &c. Box-office open from Ten till Five. Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.

THE SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.

The TWELFTH WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES and STUDIES by the MEMBERS is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission 1s.

ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.

The Eighth WINTER EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Ten till Six. Admission 1s. Gas on dark days. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," with "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesco di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION of OIL PAINTINGS and WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS—Alpine, Eastern, Norwegian, &c. OPEN until Dec. 25, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly, from Ten till Dusk. Admission, with Catalogue, 1s.

ROY

Palace by fire, within a few days after the imposing ceremony by which it was opened to the public.

Commercially and financially A.D. 1873 has been of a very chequered character. Strikes on a large scale, high prices, dear coals, a deficient harvest, a monetary panic in America, a sudden rise of discount at the Bank, and the prospect of a fearfully extensive famine in Bengal, have pressed not a little upon the springs of industry and trade in England, though as yet their combined force has not led to disastrous results. Possibly it may be left to the coming year to develop them.

We must not conclude this bird's-eye sketch without some reference to the more conspicuous personages whom, during the progress of the year, death has carried off from this earthly stage of being. Napoleon III. leads the mournful procession, both in regard to the time of his decease and to the eminence of his position. John Stuart Mill leaves a vacancy in the class of intellectual thinkers which the present generation is hardly likely to fill up. Among divines, the Bishop of Winchester; among lawyers, Lord Westbury and Chief Justice Chase (of the United States); and among artists, Sir Edwin Landseer, claim a tribute of respectful remembrance. Lord Ossington, the late Speaker of the House of Commons, survived his retirement from that post of dignity but a brief while; and Mr. Charles Knight, the veteran publisher in bygone generations, after having achieved great things in popularising literature, departed this life, full of years, and with high contemporary appreciation. We might extend this list, but our remarks have already gone beyond the limits ordinarily assigned to us. With sentiments of solemnity befitting the occasion, we bid farewell to A.D. 1873.

THE COURT.

The Queen's dinner party on Wednesday week included Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Prince Leopold, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marchioness of Ely, Lord and Lady Augustus Loftus, and the Earl and Countess of Breadalbane. On the following day the Bishop of Ely was presented to the Queen at Windsor Castle and did homage on his appointment. On Tuesday her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, left the castle for Osborne House, Isle of Wight. The suite in attendance consisted of Lady Waterpark, the Marchioness of Ely, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, Major-General H. F. Ponsonby, Major-General Lord Alfred Paget, Colonel H. Lynedoch Gardiner, Mr. Sahl, Mr. Collins, and Dr. Marshall. The Queen travelled by the Great Western and South-Western railways via Basingstoke to Gosport. General Viscount Templeton and Rear-Admiral Sir Leopold M'Clintock received the Queen at Clarence-yard, where her Majesty embarked on board the Alberta, Captain the Prince of Leiningen, and crossed the Solent to East Cowes, arriving at Osborne shortly after two o'clock. On Sunday the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service, performed at Osborne House by the Rev. George Prothero. Sir William Jenner, who arrived the previous day, left Osborne. Her Majesty, with the members of the Royal family, has walked and driven out daily.

The Queen has approved the following elevations to the Peers:—Vice-Admiral the Hon. Edward Granville George Howard, the heir presumptive to the earldom of Carlisle, as Baron Lanerton of Lanerton, in the county of Cumberland; the Lord Chief Justice Clerk of Scotland, as Baron Moncreiff, of Tullibole, in the county of Kinross; the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, as Baron Coleridge, of Ottery St. Mary, in the county of Devon; the Right Hon. W. Monsell, M.P., as Baron Emly, of Tervoe, in the county of Limerick.

Her Majesty has consented to become patroness of the Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb, St. Saviour's Church, Oxford-street.

The Queen was represented by Lord Otho Fitzgerald at the funeral of the late Queen Dowager of Prussia at Berlin, and the Prince of Wales by Lieutenant-Colonel Teesdale. The following were the orders for the Court's going into mourning on Saturday last for her late Majesty. The ladies to wear black dresses, white gloves, black or white shoes, feathers and fans, pearls, diamonds, or plain gold or silver ornaments. The gentlemen to wear black Court dress, with black swords and buckles. The Court to change the mourning on Saturday, Jan. 3 next—viz., the ladies to wear black dresses, with coloured ribbons, flowers, feathers, and ornaments, or grey or white dresses with black ribbons, flowers, feathers, and ornaments; the gentlemen to continue the same mourning; and on Saturday, Jan. 10 next, the Court to go out of mourning.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales returned to Marlborough House, on Saturday last, from visiting Lord and Lady Rendlesham at Rendlesham Hall, Woodbridge. Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse dined with their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House. On Sunday the Prince and Princess partook of luncheon with Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse at Buckingham Palace. The Prince and Princess have rejoined their family at Sandringham. The Prince will unveil the statue of the Prince Consort on the Holborn Viaduct on Jan. 9. His Royal Highness, accompanied by the Princess, will leave England on the following day for St. Petersburg, in order to be present at the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh.

Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt, accompanied by Princess Irene, Prince Ernest, and Princess Alix, arrived at Buckingham Palace on Friday week from Windsor Castle. On Sunday their Royal Highnesses, with their children, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales to Charing-cross station, left London upon their return to Germany. The Royal travellers proceeded by the South-Eastern Railway to Dover, and passed the night at the Lord Warden Hotel, embarking the following morning on board the special steamer Samphire, Captain Goldsack, for Ostend, en route for Darmstadt. A Royal salute was fired from the castle. The principal officers of the garrison were in attendance, and a guard of honour of the 90th Foot was drawn up on the pier.

The Duke of Edinburgh went to the Globe Theatre on Monday. His Royal Highness is expected to leave for St. Petersburg on the 30th inst.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein left Witney Court on Saturday last on their return to Cumberland Lodge, Windsor.

Prince Arthur went to the Vaudeville Theatre on Monday.

His Excellency Count Beust left Belgrave-square on Saturday last for Dover en route for Altenburg Castle, Saxony. In his absence Count Walkenstein acts as chargé d'affaires.

His Excellency Don Juan T. Comyn, formerly Spanish Minister at this Court, has arrived, with Madame Comyn, at the Spanish Legation, St. George's-place, Hyde Park-corner.

The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe have arrived at Floors Castle.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough and Ladies Rosamond and Anne Spencer Churchill have left Blenheim Palace for Brighton.

The Duke and Duchess of Bedford, accompanied by the Marquis of Tavistock and the Ladies Russell, have arrived at Woburn Abbey from visiting the Earl and Countess of Derby at Knowsley.

The Duchess (Eleanor) of Northumberland has arrived at Alnwick Castle, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry have arrived at Wynyard Park, Durham, from Wales.

The Earl and Countess of Kimberley have returned to Kimberley Hall, Norfolk.

SOLDIERS' WIVES.

In Kingsley's pathetic song of "The Three Fishers," a melancholy refrain continues to repeat the observation that "men must work, while women must weep." But, though a wife may well be expected to mourn if her husband be drowned outside the moaning bar of the harbour in sight of their native village, it is not for his working that she has cause for sorrow, but for his ceasing to work and to live. The soldier's wife, too, may be of the same mind with the sailor's, in tolerating the special risks or dangers of her brave partner's calling and service, as well as the long periods of his absence from home, in consideration of the real dignity that belongs to a worthy performance of duties calling into active exercise the best moral and physical powers of robust manhood. "And men must fight, though women may weep," is a remark that sounds quite as appropriate, in the present condition of humanity, as that doleful lamentation over the accidental perils of industry. But in spite of another old song called "Jeannette and Jeannot," which one used to hear from good young ladies at the pianoforte, in the days of the peace congress, too many years ago, before the revolutionary movements in Europe had revived the slumbering enmities of rival nations, we rather suspect that the total abolition of soldiership would scarcely be approved by a majority of votes among the gentler sex. They have certainly had their full share, since a date long before Helen of Troy, in provoking the homicidal conflicts of armed multitudes. The women of our own day are still addicted to the old habit of testifying their particular admiration of the military class, not upon the patriotic ground of public usefulness, but simply upon their presumed superior gallantry, their credentials of masculine strength and courage, and the chivalrous smartness of their figure and address. Far be it from us, modest civilians, who mildly walk the street in our plain black coats, with our pacific umbrellas, though some of us will don a volunteer's grey tunic and shoulder an Enfield rifle at evening drill, to dispute the prize of female favour with the stalwart wearers of a scarlet uniform and a sword-bayonet, or with the officers who are entitled to appear in martial attire, as on parade, wherever the fashions of English society permit such a professional display. We are humbly conscious of the personal disadvantage at which the best of us—tradesmen, clerks, artists, doctors, or lawyers—must be supposed to stand in the esteem of Miss Adeline or Miss Maud and their sisters, compared with any captain, or even corporal, who has been trained to the noble art of war. These observations are made in no spirit of envious irony to justify our suggestion that the married women whose husbands are now and then obliged to go abroad for the business of lawful fighting are not devoid of peculiar arguments for their consolation derived from their pride in being "soldiers' wives." Those whom the reader sees in kindly talk with each other beside the cot of an innocent babe, depicted in our front-page Engraving, are women of different social rank: the one is a lady of refined education and the wife of a distinguished officer; the other, with a heart as true, is the wife of Private Jones, No. 89 in his company of the regiment. But we can well believe that they have a thorough mutual sympathy in the anxious, not despondent, feelings with which they have just bidden farewell to the men who are now gone where duty calls them.

A donation of £100 has been presented to the Metropolitan Visiting and Relief Association, 21, Regent-street, by Messrs. Truman, Hanbury, and Co.

In the scullers' race between Kilsby and Hambledon, watermen, on Monday, the Lambeth champion shot ahead almost from the first, and won by six lengths.

The elections of representatives in the Court of Common Council for the twenty-six wards into which the City is divided took place on Monday. They were for the most part uncontested.

The rewards at the Greenwich Royal Naval School were, on Monday, distributed by Rear-Admiral Beauchamp Seymour, C.B., one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

At a meeting of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce, held on Monday, a resolution was passed in favour of a central railway station in Dublin. The total expense of the station is estimated at £750,000.

Last Saturday evening the presentation of prizes to the 3rd City of London Rifle Volunteers was made at Guildhall by the Lady Mayoress—the Lord Mayor presiding, in his full official robes. A similar ceremony in connection with the 37th Middlesex Rifles took place at Freemasons' Hall. The prizes won by the 36th Middlesex were distributed yesterday week by Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon Ives, the commanding officer, in St. James's Hall.—Mr. Goschen was a guest at the annual dinner of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers on Monday, and Mr. Brassey occupied the chair. In his speech the First Lord of the Admiralty strongly commended naval volunteering to the youth of our large seaports as a patriotic and healthy employment of their leisure hours.

The *Daily Telegraph* has received advices from the Gold Coast to the 5th of this month. The Ashantees were then in full retreat over the Prah, and our camp was at Mansu. Thither on the 1st inst. Sir Garnet Wolseley, accompanied by Commodore Hewett, proceeded, intending to return to Cape Coast Castle to spend Christmas. Sickness still prevailed at the Castle, and most of the marines landed from the Simoom had been down with fever. It was expected that Glover's expedition would begin active operations up the Volta on the 15th inst. by an attack on the Awoonas. From Madeira we learn that the Tamar and the Thames, with troops on board for the Gold Coast, have been sighted off Sierra Leone and Funchal.

FINE ARTS.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

The present winter exhibition of the Society of British Artists is increased numerically to the proportions of the summer shows, in the same rooms (all of which are now occupied), and, as might be expected, the standard is proportionately lowered. To attempt a detailed notice of the exhibition would be a task not less unprofitable than ungrateful and wearisome. The limited number of members of respectable ability are usually better represented in the summer show; and of the few other contributors of merit we have generally an opportunity of noticing better or more important examples in our reviews of the now numerous exhibitions throughout the year. It may suffice, therefore, to simply give the names (in the order in which they occur in the catalogue) of those artists whose works we have marked as worthy of attention—viz., J. Peel, W. L. Wyllie, G. S. Walters, H. Moore, A. Parsons, V. W. Bromley, E. Hayes, C. W. Wyllie, W. J. Hennessy, L. Thompson, P. P. Pugin, D. Pasmore, H. King, T. O. Hume, T. R. Miles, C. Bauerlé, H. H. Caudery, J. Aumonier, C. Jones, H. T. Dawson, jun., H. Lengo, E. van Heemskerke, J. E. Newton, D. Cameron, G. F. Teniswood, A. F. Grace, M. Meucci, W. Tennison, T. C. Griswold, and R. T. Landells.

Mr. J. Pettie has been elected a Royal Academician in place of Sir Edwin Landseer.

M. J. D. Crittenden has just completed a bust of Thomas Carlyle.

Mr. R. Jackson also has completed the model for a marble bust of Mr. Irving, the actor, of which report speaks favourably.

A number of new water-colour drawings, comprised in the "Ellison Gift," are on view in the South Kensington Museum.

Mr. Adams-Acton has completed the model for a marble bust of the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon. The sculptor has been remarkably successful in his treatment of a difficult subject.

A very interesting collection of nearly four hundred groups of modelled and stuffed animals by the celebrated taxidermist, Herr Ploucquet, of Stuttgart, is on view at the Crystal Palace, in the gallery above the Egyptian Court.

The fine painting, by M. Wauters, of Mary of Burgundy interceding with the magistrates of Ghent for the pardon of her advisers Hugonet and D'Humbeau, which we engraved about two years back, has been presented to the city of Liège.

The Crystal Palace Company again offer a number of medals in competition for the best works that may be contributed to the picture-gallery at Sydenham for the exhibition of the ensuing year. The medals include six in gold, twenty in silver, and a proportionate number in bronze. Pictures intended for exhibition will be received for transmission to the palace at the Hanover-square Rooms on Feb. 17 and 18 next. Further particulars may be obtained by applying to the superintendent of the gallery, Mr. C. W. Wass.

A very elaborate engraving, after the picture by Herr Scholtz, of the "Last Banquet of the Generals of Wallenstein" has lately been completed by Herr Kracker, who has been occupied six years on the work. The publisher for England is Mr. Bruckmann, of Henrietta-street. The same publisher is rendering good service to English connoisseurs and artists by introducing into this country a noble series of photographs from the pictures in the Belvedere Gallery at Vienna, and other of the admirable German photographs from works of art.

At the gallery, 9, Conduit-street, is being exhibited a complete collection of Mrs. Cameron's photographs, including all her portraits of eminent men, beautiful women, and character-portraits, her "fancy subjects," and studies of single figures and groups. The collection comprises portraits of so many of the leading men of the age that it will well repay a visit, if only on the ground of personal interest. But Mrs. Cameron's photographs are, besides, unrivalled from an artistic point of view. We have, however, repeatedly acknowledged their rare merits, and not, therefore, review them anew.

At Mr. M'Lean's gallery in the Haymarket is now on view a collection of ceramic decorative works which well illustrates the development which the art of painting on pottery has received of late years in this country as well as abroad. The decorations are original designs painted in nearly all cases by the designer himself directly on the plate, plaque, vase, &c. Among the designers are the distinguished artists Messrs. W. S. Coleman, H. S. Marks, Ludovici, Lessore, Solon-Milès, and Bouquet; and the Misses Rebecca and Helen C. Coleman. The designs, which include figure, floral, and other subjects, are often charmingly fanciful and eminently beautiful as arrangements of colour. All that appears to be wanting for this branch of decorative art to take high rank is a higher and purer ideal of form in the figures.

The gold medal and a scholarship of £25 for two years have been awarded by the Royal Academy of Arts to Frederick George Cotman and William White—to the former for the best historical painting, and to the latter for the best historical sculpture.

Ernest Albert Waterlow receives the gold (Turner) medal for the best landscape. Silver medals are awarded as follows:—To Joseph Mordecai, for the best painting from the life, and the best copy in the school of painting; to William Doffarn, for the best drawing from the life; to Michael Hanhart, for the second best drawing from the life; to H. Thornycroft, for the third best drawing from the life; to William G. S. Webber, for the best model from the life; to Elizabeth Smith Guinness, for the best drawing from the antique; to H. A. Bone, for the second best drawing from the antique; to Jane Archer, for the third best drawing from the antique; to William S. Frith, for the best model from the antique; to William Charles May, for the second best model from the antique; to Caroline Nolting, for the best restoration of the "Venus de Milo"; to Edward Clarke, for the best architectural drawing; to George L. Luker, for the second best architectural drawing; and to Philipe Maroni, for the best perspective drawing. The premium of £10 is awarded to W. R. Symonds for a drawing executed in the antique style.

The friends of John Stuart Mill have obtained the sanction of the Board of Works for their proposal to erect a statue to him at the western end of the gardens on the Victoria Embankment.

The certificates awarded to the successful students in the Crystal Palace Company's school of practical engineering were distributed, last Saturday, by Mr. Bazalgette, C.B., who expressed great satisfaction at the progress of the students, and spoke highly of the system of training pursued in the school.

Leicester-square has furnished the text of another discussion in the Metropolitan Board of Works. A report was received from the committee intrusted with the preparation of a bill for enabling the board to acquire possession of the square. A general hope was expressed that Parliament would suspend its standing orders to allow this urgent measure to pass next Session.

CHRISTMAS MARKETING.

The bustle of laying in the required stock of kitchen, cellar, and cupboard stores for the convivial comforts of jolly old Christmas is the occasion of much pleasant excitement in a middle-class household, where the mistress is not above going herself to market, and willing to let her children go with her. It may possibly happen, too, that the husband and father can spare an hour of his working day to accompany the wife of his youth upon this agreeable errand, in which she is likely to find good cause for levying upon his ready purse a few shillings of extra taxation. For the purchase of a turkey and sausages, with

herbs for stuffing, and a round quantity of suet, raisins, and currants for the plum-pudding, with aromatic spices, and oranges and lemons, not to speak of a bottle of cognac brandy, has often come to more money than the amount of her previous estimate. The grocer and the poultreer now assure her that everything is very scarce and dear; but it is only for once in the year she is called upon to indulge in this particular display of culinary extravagance. And the arrears may perhaps be made up in future by nearly a week's dining (only herself and the children, for he takes his chop in town) on the remains of a Sunday boiled leg of mutton, to be served cold on the Monday and Tuesday, part hashed on the Wednesday, and part, with

the bone, incorporated in a stew of meat and vegetables, which will not be wholly consumed on the Thursday, but will reappear on the Friday's table. Saturday afternoon permits her husband to dine at home; there shall be a dish of cutlets for him on that day, and the Sunday joint, for a wholesome change, will be a piece of beef or pork tolerably roasted, which may or may not be followed by an apple-pie. Such is life! and he would be an ungrateful fellow who should presume to murmur at this fare provided from an income of £300 or £400 a year, with several boys and girls to be fed, as well as to be clothed and schooled, besides the house-rent and other current costs of a modest domestic establishment. The prudent house-



CHRISTMAS MARKETING.

holder may well perpend. It is Christmas-time, just now, and the quarterly and the annual bills are lying ready in the desks of his legitimate creditors, to be let fly at his devoted head in the first week of the New Year. But let him thank God if he has wherewith to pay, and attend his wife's Christmas marketing with a cheerful heart.

"LA NOTTE."

"La Notte," or "The Night," which we engrave as a fitting art-illustration for this Christmas-tide, this Festival of the Nativity, is the most celebrated of several *chef-d'œuvre* by Correggio, in the Dresden Gallery. Nowhere out of Parma are there so many and such excellent examples of the great Italian, and this picture is generally adduced before all others in support of Correggio's claim to be regarded as the greatest master

of chiaroscuro. This rare charm in art is here exemplified by the exquisite manner in which the light emanating from the Divine Infant is conducted. The supernatural light beams full on the ecstatic face of the Virgin, yet she is undazzled by it; while another female draws back, screening her eyes by her hand, as though unable to endure the radiance; it brightly illuminates the angels above, and it touches more softly the rude faces and forms of the shepherds. There is a second but fainter light in the picture, that of early dawn just breaking over the distant hills—emblem of the "day spring from on High." The conception of representing light as radiating on all sides, not from a lantern or candle, but from the newborn celestial Child, is eminently poetical, though not exactly Correggio's own invention, as is commonly supposed; albeit the manner in which the effects of this light is rendered is, as we have said, all his own. But we shall

not attempt to rival the art-critic of "The Vicar of Wakefield" in dwelling on the "Correggiosity of Correggio." We may, however, quote, as a just and trustworthy commentary on this famous masterpiece, the remarks by Wilkie, who saw the picture when it had already suffered greatly from over-cleaning:—"The Notte" of Correggio is what I expected the most from, and the condition of which has given me the greatest disappointment; yet, how beautiful the arrangement! All the powers of the art are here united to make a perfect work. Here the simplicity of the drawing of the Virgin and Child is shown in contrast with the foreshortening of the group of angels—the strongest unity of effect with the most perfect system of intricacy. The emitting the light from the Child through a supernatural illusion is eminently successful: it looks neither forced nor improbable. Whatever 'The Notte' may have been, the hand of the picture-cleaner is here manifest; and those who



"LA NOTTE." FROM THE PICTURE BY CORREGGIO, IN THE DRESDEN GALLERY.

like bright daylight effect will have it here to their heart's content. Correggio did not, like Rembrandt, in these effects attempt to give the colour of lamplight; the phosphorescent quality of light was more his aim, as in his 'Christ in the Garden.' But here the light on the Virgin and Child is white, chalky, and thin; and the rest of the picture has somewhat the poverty of a copy. The group of shepherds appear, indeed, in character and in the beauty of painting, inferior to the general run of Correggio's figures; the man at the side is even coarse. Still, however, the matchless beauty of the Virgin and Child, the group of angels overhead, the daybreak in the sky, and the whole arrangement of light and shadow, give it the right to be considered, in conception at least, the greatest of his works.

For the conception purpose and originality—is an arrangement of colour, effect, and sentiment—I consider it one of the first works the art of painting has to boast of; and in the adaptation of light and shadow to the illusion of the subject one of the triumphs of modern art."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Tuesday, Dec. 23.

We are on the eve of the New Year, and Paris is looking forward to its six weeks of *étrences* and festivities. Innumerable *baraques*, which in a few days will be gay with toys, comestibles, and cheap *articles de Paris*, are already being erected on the Boulevards, and the fashionable bon-bon makers are striving to eclipse each other in the variety and eccentricity and elegance of the displays; the *bouquetières* are busy inventing new combinations of winter flowers; the perfumers are adorning their shop windows with floral extracts, milk of Hebe, and pâté caillerme; the Magasins de Nouveautés are displaying their most gorgeous silks and satins, and the libraries their richly-bound *livres de luxe*; while the jewellers of the Faubourg St. Germain are brightening up their *bijoux du saint siège* and the *medailles de Londres*. But none, perhaps, are so busy as the *belles* of the *grande monde*, for the National Assembly has increased Marshal MacMahon's salary from 162,000f. to 300,000f., and in the course of another week we shall have balls and receptions at the Elysée Palace.

The money was not granted without some little difficulty; and, in order to conciliate the members of the majority, the Duc de Broglie found it requisite to declare that the Government had no wish to weaken the former decisions of the Assembly respecting the maintenance of the seat of Government at Versailles, but simply desired to contribute towards developing the prosperity of Paris. After speeches from MM. Terard and Brisson, who warmly protested against the distrust manifested by the Government towards the Parisians, the Assembly agreed to the increased grant by 427 votes against 136.

The Constitutional Committee of Thirty has held another meeting, but without advancing one step further in its task. Two Royalist deputies declaimed against universal suffrage, and Count de Chambrun proposed the constitution of a Senate, as being indispensable to the proper government of France.

The Committee on the Municipal Law has completed its labours, and has presented its report to the Assembly. It is a terrible indictment against the present municipalities, which it declares "are not always as zealous, intelligent, and energetic as they ought to be." Further, that "it is necessary the authority of the Government should be uncontested, and that it should be able to rely upon the support of all the functionaries." The result is that the Duc de Broglie will be authorised to appoint as mayors and adjoints individuals who are not members of the local municipal councils. The presentation of the report was followed by an animated debate, in which MM. Brisson and Christophe took part, declaring, truly enough, that the projected bill was a direct attack on the principle of universal suffrage, that it favoured the revival of official candidatures, and, instead of being a measure of peace, was calculated to foment discord in every commune of France. The urgency of the measure was, however, declared by a large majority.

Apropos of the latter, we have had an interesting debate this week respecting an additional credit of £200,000, which M. Keller proposed should be granted to the Minister of War, so as to enable him to call out simultaneously the whole of the contingent for 1874. In the discussion which took place, the Minister, General du Barail, stated that the necessities of the Treasury obliged him to delay calling out the first part of the contingent until March 1, instead of Jan. 1; and not to summon the second portion until July 1. Generals Charreton and Guillemand and the Duc d'Audiffret Pasquier urged the necessity of making every sacrifice to organise the army in conformity with the law; but, after a protracted debate, the amendment was rejected by the Chamber, greatly to the disgust of the more warlike Parisian organs, who maintain that the army will never be reorganised, and that France will always remain at the mercy of Germany.

The Budget Committee entered yesterday (Monday) upon the discussion of the treaty annulling the sequestration of the Emperor Napoleon's Civil List. The President of the Republic signed a decree on Nov. 12 declaring the treaty valid for execution on Jan. 1, 1874, and a vote of the Assembly would only be necessary for allowing the grant of about 3,000,000f., which is to be payable in ten yearly instalments.

The Right Centre has elected the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier, as its President, and M. Batbie and the ex-Minister, M. Beulé, as its Vice-Presidents.

The President of the Republic has received the grand cordon of the Osmanie, which was presented to him, together with an autograph letter from the Sultan, by the Turkish Ambassador, on Saturday last. Replying to the address of that Minister, Marshal MacMahon warmly thanked the Sultan for the distinction he had conferred upon him, and said, "In giving me a proof of personal esteem his Majesty has afforded evidence of his friendly sentiments towards France."

The Variétés Theatre has produced a new comedy by M. Victorien Sardou, which is a perfect triumph of millinery and scenic effect, but can lay no claim to dramatic construction or literary merit. It is entitled "Les Merveilleuses," and portrays the aspect of Paris under the Government of the Directory, when the Muscadins, the Merveilleuses, and the Incroyables reigned supreme. The few witty sayings and allusions which the piece contains are derived from a well-known work on the Directory by the brothers Edmond and Jules de Goncourt.

A banquet was given last night, at the Grand Hôtel, to Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., by the Society of the Friends of Peace. M. Renouard, the Procurator-General of the Court of Cassation, was in the chair.

ITALY.

The Chamber of Deputies voted the estimates of the Ministry for Public Works last Saturday, and thereupon adjourned until Jan. 20. The Senate has approved the bill relative to the repurchase of the Cavour Canal by the State.

Twelve Cardinals' hats were bestowed on Monday at the Papal Consistory. The new members of the Sacred College

included the Nuncios at Paris, Vienna, Lisbon, and Madrid; the Archbishops of Paris, Lisbon, Salzburg, Cambrai, and Valencia, and the Primate of Hungary; and two Fathers hitherto unknown to fame, Martinelli, an Augustinian, and Tarquini, a Jesuit.

SPAIN.

A San Sebastian telegram reports the arrival of General Moriones at Ondorroa, in Biscay. His left flank is protected by General Loma.

Rapid advance has been made with the besieging operations against Cartagena, and a considerable breach has been effected at the Madrid Gate, in the San Antonio suburb. Last week a powder-magazine in the town exploded, killing eighteen persons and damaging several houses. On the 19th inst. the insurgents made a sally and attacked a reconnoitring detachment. After a three hours' skirmish both parties retreated, the loss on each side being small. In reply to an ultimatum from the commander of the besieging troops, the insurgents have declared that they will resist to the last extremity.

The Government has concluded an agreement by which it will receive an advance of 200,000,000 reals at an interest of 12 per cent per annum. Repayment is to be made in five annual instalments, guaranteed by the revenue derived from the stamp tax.

The newly-elected municipality of Madrid is composed of six Republicans and six Radicals.

Advices from Havannah state that the Cuban debt amounts to 87,000,000 dols.

HOLLAND.

During the discussion of the colonial estimates, a sharp attack was made on the Government with regard to the Acheen expedition; but the estimates were approved by a good majority.

General von Swieten is pressing the Acheenese vigorously. Preparatory to a decisive attack on their stronghold at Kraton he has offered them an opportunity of unconditional surrender.

GERMANY.

The Queen Dowager of Prussia was buried at Berlin on Saturday; but the Emperor was forbidden by his medical advisers to attend. Her Majesty has left all the works of art accumulated by King Frederick William IV., her consort, which constitute a valuable and highly-interesting collection, to her brother-in-law, the present Emperor.

The Civil Marriage Bill was read the second time in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet on Saturday, and the House adjourned until Jan. 12 next.

DENMARK.

The majority of the Folksting have adopted an address to the King, with the object of bringing about a change of Ministry. The King of Denmark has acknowledged receipt of the address, and promised to consult his Ministers.

AMERICA.

The grant of four million dollars asked for by the United States Government for the reorganisation of the Navy has been voted by the Senate.

The House of Representatives has voted the bill for the reduction of the salaries of Congressmen.

The Attorney-General has decided, on the evidence furnished by Spain, that the Virginis when captured illegally carried the American flag, and that her clearance papers were obtained through perjury.

INDIA.

In connection with the Bengal famine the Secretary of State for India has received from the Viceroy an official statement by telegraph, under date of Calcutta, Dec. 20, according to which the prospects are somewhat less gloomy than seemed to be the case a few weeks ago. In some large districts, however, the yield of rice will only be one third the average crop, and the Lieutenant-Governor estimates that 70,000 tons of grain must be available in the distressed districts before the end of January. It is stated that the demand will be met by the purchases made by the Supreme and the Bengal Government.

The Siamese Embassy arrived at Calcutta on the 22nd inst., to negotiate the frontier questions.

Central Asian news is thus summed up in a telegram from Tashkend of Saturday's date:—The Emir of Cabul is seriously ill; disturbances have broken out in Balkh; and the English Embassy to Yarkund has been received with marked honour. The *Times*' correspondent at Calcutta states that Mr. Forsyth's mission was welcomed at Yarkund, and permitted freely to inspect the city. The mission was expected to leave for Kashgar on Nov. 16.

Corporal punishment has been abolished in the army of Servia by the Prince of that State.

At Constantinople the quarantine hitherto enforced against vessels arriving from the Black Sea has been raised.

Colonel Gordon, the successor of Sir Samuel Baker in Upper Egypt, is said to have started with a liberal credit—as much as £100,000—from the Khedive.

Mail dates from Valparaiso to Nov. 11 anticipate a fine harvest in Chili. The Araucanian Indians were rendering themselves unpleasant neighbours, and raids were apprehended.

Intelligence from San Domingo reports that President Baez has been exiled, and that Ignacio Gonzales has been elected President of the Republic.

A pretender to the throne of Morocco has encamped with an army near Fez, and is interfering with caravans on the road. The Emperor has marched against him.

The death is announced of Baron Valentin de Trevis, at the age of ninety-eight. The Comtesse de Beaufort, who died last week at Brussels, was the sole surviving descendant of the ancient family of the Counts de Rose.

An official list has been published of the names of the supposed British subjects captured on board the Virginis. They are twenty-eight in number; the large majority of them were born abroad—most of them in the West Indies.

The court of inquiry into the loss of the Northfleet reports favourably on the precautions taken to ensure the comfort and safety of the emigrants on board. In regard to the paucity of boats, it states that the entire accommodation which could have been provided would have sufficed for only 142 persons out of 379. It suggests that boats might be carried between the main and fore masts, where they would be more accessible. The coast-guard on patrol is admitted to have given the alarm as soon as he made out the signals of distress.

The latest letters from the officers in charge of the Palestine Exploration work are interesting. M. Ganneau, while at Jaffa, discovered the ancient cemetery of the town. On the way to Jerusalem he revisited the site which he had previously identified with the Biblical city of Gezer. Here he traced in part the plan of the old city and the position of its houses and suburbs. Mr. Drake has rejoined the survey party, now at Jericho. The reports received from him and Lieutenant Conder describe the country connected with Samson's exploits and that of David's wanderings.

The Extra Supplement.

THE CHRISTMAS HAMPER.

The gift of a Christmas box is an individual gratification; the sending of a Christmas basket is apt to convey a load of pleasant things for the common enjoyment of an entire household. It is great fun to let the children stand by, "at the opening of this fardel," and to watch their eager curiosity, followed by many a delightful surprise, at the forthcoming of diverse unsuspected articles, for the provision of an abundant family feast. A turkey, or a brace of pheasants, or it may be woodcock, cannot fail to be recognised as the right sort of bird for the dinner-table in these days of genial hospitality, when visitors and friends are expected to join the domestic company; there is much propriety and utility, likewise, in a few pots of such dainty preserved fruits as may serve to flavour a plain pudding; sweetmeats of any and every kind will find sure acceptance in the palate of discerning infancy, reckless of damage to its earlier set of teeth; apples and pears, oranges, almonds, raisins, and walnuts may be stowed in corners of the hamper; and two or three bottles of some cordial liqueur, if happily they have escaped breakage, will be a comfort to the old lady. We, too, may see and taste.

THE VOYAGE TO THE GOLD COAST.

Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, who left this country by the mail steam-ship Volta, from Liverpool, on Nov. 6, to accompany the military expedition of Sir Garnet Wolseley against the Ashantees, and to furnish illustrations of the war expressly for this Journal, has sent us from Sierra Leone another characteristic and lively sketch of the scenes on board that vessel. The Volta, as we stated before, conveys on this occasion twenty or thirty officers of the Army, and other persons engaged in business connected with the approaching campaign. Three days before their arrival at Sierra Leone there was a great bustle among them on the after-deck, where most of these anxious passengers were occupied in ceaseless examination of their personal luggage. They were exhibiting their kits to each other and comparing the propriety or sufficiency of their equipments for the West African climate and for travelling in the bush that lies between Cape Coast Castle and Coomassie. Loud were the complaints of those who had, by some mistake of the tailor or outfitter, come out with suits of clothing thick and warm enough for a Canadian winter. There was one dress, to our Artist's personal knowledge, supplied by a London outfitter, which was stoutly lined and carefully padded with cotton-wool. The gentleman who is seen, at the right-hand corner of our two-page Engraving, seated before a huge open chest filled with an immense variety of articles, was enabled to afford his fellow-passengers a vast deal of amusement. He made them very merry by showing them what a surprising assortment he had got on his departure from the kindness of inexperienced friends at home. As he could not propose to retain them all during the campaign, he allowed a heap of such fancy wares to be sold by auction, which was very good fun. They comprised enough apparatus of the dandy's toilette, and other delicacies or elegant niceties, for several bachelors of the most luxurious habits and fastidious tastes. In the opposite corner is an elderly black lady, returning to her native town of Accra, who sits reading her Bible. When she perceived that our Artist was busy with his pencil she felt a natural desire to appear at no unfair disadvantage in his sketch; so, with a very excusable sensitiveness, on account of her negro features and complexion, she said to him next day that "she hoped, if he put her into a picture for the paper in London, he would not make her like a monkey, but like a human being." We leave the other groups and figures delineated by Mr. Prior to explain themselves, as their lively and truthful representation needs little particular comment. The bunches of tropical fruit, hung from the beam that supports the awning overhead, must be familiar to those who have passed the Azores in a well-provided steam-ship of the great ocean-travelling lines; and many of their experiences on board will be common also to the Peninsular and Oriental Company's passengers in the Red Sea and Indian Ocean. We trust that, long before this date, our Artist and his fellow-voyagers have been safely landed on the Gold Coast.

"Speech day" at Leamington College was observed on Monday, and at the distribution of prizes Lord Leigh presided. He referred to the fact that the late Lord Clarendon and the present Lord Chancellor had presided on former occasions, and expressed a hope that hereafter they might be able to point to future eminent statesmen as having been educated in Leamington College, as Lord Clarendon and the Lord Chancellor had been at Harrow and Winchester.

There was a large gathering of old Marlburians and friends of Marlborough College, on Monday night, at the opening of the Bradleian Hall, erected in memory of the distinguished services to Marlborough of the late Head Master, Dr. Bradley, now Master of University College, Oxford. Dean Stanley presided at the dinner, and among the speakers were the Marquis of Ailesbury, Mr. T. Hughes, M.P., Dr. Butler, Master of Harrow, Mr. Matthew Arnold, and Dr. Farrer. Dr. Bradley, in responding to the toast of his health, said that he knew that, young as that school was, it had already formed an individuality of its own, and greater advance had been made in the highest education during those thirty years of its existence than during the preceding three centuries. Mr. Matthew Arnold (who responded for the visitors) complained that a mere school inspector should be made to speak, with so many dignitaries present, but said the younger part of the audience might at least learn from him, after all that was said of the corrosive effects of disappointed ambition, that it was possible to reach middle life without winning any of the prizes in Church and State, and yet to keep one's good health and good spirits. After the dinner the annual college concert was held.

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MUSIC.

Music, of course, formed part of the proceedings at the Royal Albert Hall on Thursday week, when the foundation-stone was laid of the new training-schools in association therewith. After the ceremonies of the day a conversation and concert took place in the hall. Speeches were made by the Duke of Edinburgh, the Rev. Canon Brookfield (Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty), Dr. Lyon Playfair, and others; and Mendelssohn's music to "Athalie" was performed by full orchestra and the members of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society—the solos distributed between Madame Lemmens-Sherrington and Misses Poyntz, Ferrari, and Sterling. Miscellaneous pieces preceded and followed "Athalie," one of the most effective having been the old English ballad, "The Three Ravens," so well sung by Miss Sterling as to elicit great and general applause and an encore, which was replied to by giving "The Three Fishers." Mr. Barnby conducted, and Dr. Stainer presided at the organ.

An extra recital (the fifth) was given by Dr. Hans von Bülow, at St. James's Hall, last Saturday afternoon, when the great pianist played Mozart's trio in E major, with violin (M. Sainton) and violoncello (M. Lasserre), and, as solos, Bach's organ prelude and fugue in A minor (as transcribed by Liszt), Beethoven's series of variations on an original theme in F (op. 34), and various smaller pieces by Mendelssohn, Rubinstei, Liszt, and Chopin. Dr. von Bülow's performances again displayed his remarkable powers in very opposite styles. Some vocal pieces were interspersed by Mdlle. Nita Gaetano, who was accompanied by Dr. von Bülow. The room was crowded, and the applause was enthusiastic.

Before the appearance of our next Number another year will have commenced. The chief musical announcements for the close of this year were the performances at the Royal Albert Hall—"The Messiah" on Christmas Eve and concerts in the afternoon and evening of Boxing Day. The earliest musical promises of the coming year are a performance of "The Messiah," at the Royal Albert Hall, under the direction of Mr. W. Carter, on the evening of New-Year's Day, and the fourth of the new series of London Ballad Concerts, on Jan. 3. The Monday Popular Concerts will re-commence on Jan. 12, with Dr. von Bülow as pianist, the Saturday afternoon performances associated therewith being resumed in the same week; the British Orchestral Society will commence its second season on Jan. 22; and on the following evening the third concert of the Wagner Society and the fifth of the Sacred Harmonic Society will be held. M. Gounod's new series of concerts will begin on Feb. 7, when his music to "Jeanne d'Arc" will be given for the first time in England. The nineteenth season of the concerts of Mr. Henry Leslie's choir will begin on Feb. 19. On Wednesday, March 25, the Philharmonic Society will commence its sixty-second season, the remaining seven concerts being fixed for Monday evenings, April 20, May 4 and 18, June 1, 15, and 29, and July 13. In March it is said that Mr. Carl Rosa's opera company, which has recently been pursuing a successful career in the provinces, will give a short series of performances at Drury Lane Theatre, including the production of an English version of Wagner's "Lohengrin," a work several times promised but not produced by our Italian opera establishments. Of next year's proceedings of these institutions no information will be obtainable for some weeks to come.

THEATRES.

Notwithstanding the pressure of the pantomimes, which exceed in number what we had expected, some of the West-End theatres have found leisure to initiate novelties. Among these the Queen's, on Saturday, produced a new one-act drama by Mr. Charles Reade, which is entitled "Kate Peyton's Lovers," and proved successful. The story is already partly known as an episode in a larger work, and consists of but two scenes. The first is the office of a solicitor, one Mr. Houseman, who is consulted by two lovers, Mr. Neville and Mr. Griffith Gaunt, who are rivals for the love of Kate Peyton, and each comes to make his will, and both bequeath to Kate all the property they may possess: in fact, they are on the point of fighting a duel with each other. Kate, from behind a screen, overhears their conversation, and forms her own resolve. Gaunt, having intrusted a letter to a clerk, to be delivered to Miss Peyton in the event of his falling, Kate possesses herself of the precious document and sends the boy for her horse. She rides to the rendezvous, a romantic spot in a northern county, presenting a landscape covered with ice and snow. The duellists meet, with the surgeon, and Gaunt is wounded in the arm, but, still dissatisfied, demands a second shot. Kate interferes, insists upon having their pistols, discharges them in the air, and then swoons. Both lovers bring her water in their hats, and, on her reviving, require her to decide on her choice. While she is contemplating the bullet which has been extracted from Gaunt's arm, the lawyer arrives, informing them that a relative has died, having by his will disinherited Gaunt and left all his property to Kate. There can be no doubt of the issue; she bestows herself and her newly-acquired wealth on the faithful lover who has been wounded in her behalf. Miss Bessie Edwards sustains the part of Kate Peyton, and Mr. Charles Kelly that of Griffith Gaunt. Both play well, and the new drama will doubtless become popular.

An important revival has been produced at the Royalty, not less than O'Keefe's celebrated comedy of "Wild Oats," reduced to three acts. It is well played, and should command a long run. Mr. Charles Wyndham, as Rover, fully justified the reputation which he has recently gained, and Mr. W. H. Stephens, as Sir George Thunder, was in his element. Mr. J. Clark, as John Dory, was equally so, and, in fact, made a great hit in the part. Miss Henrietta Hodson, as the charming quakeress Lady Amaranth, exceeded herself. Altogether, the revival is a good conception well carried out, and deserves encouragement.

At the Globe a new play has been produced—a version by Mr. Halliday of Charles Dickens's novel, "Dombeey and Son," under the title of "Heart's Delight." Mr. Halliday has not attempted to dramatise the whole of the romance, but has selected the episodes of the elopement of Dombeey's wife with his clerk and the loves of Toots and Walter Gay for Florence. Mr. H. J. Mortague assumed the parts of both lovers, and in Toots succeeded admirably; and Miss Carlotta Addison as Florence was both graceful and pathetic. Dombeey himself was represented by Mr. J. C. Cowper, who also doubled the part of Bunsby with great effect. Miss Helen Barry as Mrs. Dombeey was not quite equal to the great situation; but she was ably supported by Mr. Fernandez in Carker. In the matter of Carker's death Mr. Halliday has departed from the text, and makes him commit suicide in the hotel by swallowing poison to escape the vengeance of Dombeey. But the great piece of acting in the new drama is Mr. Emery's Captain Cuttle, which is about as true and powerful a representation as was ever realised on the boards. The performance altogether was a remarkable success.

At the Gaiety, the comedy of "John Bull" by the younger Colman, was revived on Monday, with Mr. Phelps and Mr. Toole, as Job Thornbury and Dennis Brulgruddery. Both parts

were, as might be expected, most elaborately acted. Mr. Vezin, we must also recollect, sustained the part of Peregrine, and was remarkable for the refinement of his style.

PANTOMIMES.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

The Sydenham establishment led the way in pantomimic production on Saturday; and has certainly presented the public with one of the most gorgeous spectacles ever exhibited. It is first rate in all its departments. The dialogue is from the practised pen of Mr. E. L. Blanchard, the scenery is by Mr. F. Fenton, and the action is aided by the talents of Mr. George Conquest and his son, Miss Caroline Parkes, Mdlle. Le Brun, and Miss Annie Thirlwall. The subject is the ever popular "Puss in Boots," with the additions; "or, Dame Trot and her Comical Cat, and the Ogre, Fee-Fo-Fum," which the fertile author has adorned with the graces of his wit and the brilliant hues of his fancy. The characters are numerous, and the business of the most varied description. Among the best scenes are the mill and country landscape in Normandy, the Witch's Glen in the Catskill Mountains, and the Ogre's Castle, with its enchanted chamber, in which Mr. Conquest performs his hanky-panky tricks, and assumes various shapes, dilating into gigantic proportions, or shrinking into those of the dwarf, and even the mouse, in which latter form he is pounced on by Puss, and his fate determined. In the course of the action there are several pretty songs and duets, and one in particular which introduces the transformation scene, one of Mr. Charles Brew's wonderful contrivances. Nor is the Harlequinade less worthy of commendation, consisting of scenes every one of which excites the most uproarious laughter. Mr. Charles Ash is the Harlequin, Mdlle. Le Brun Columbine, Mr. J. Beckingham Pantalo, and the Great Little Rowella Clown. The work is produced on the great stage in the centre transept, and the auditorium is crowded with multitudes of spectators, themselves presenting a spectacle scarcely to be rivalled by the most costly arrangements of the boards. It is certainly altogether a very grand sight, and ought to be witnessed by every family in England during the holidays.

DRURY LANE.

The pantomime at the great national theatre is also, as usual, from the pen of Mr. E. L. Blanchard. It is his twenty-fifth annual at this house, and is entitled "Jack in the Box; or, Harlequin Little Tom Tucker and the Three Men of Gotham who went to Sea in a Bowl." The place called Gotham is situated near Nottingham; and here the drama presents the villagers busy in building the Bowl which is to serve as the ark to which the stupid natives most idly intrust their safety; for eventually it is wrecked on the Black Rocks, though by fairy aid the voyagers escape destruction, finding the Golden Land of Plenty, where they arrive in time to witness the Harvest Home of the Fairies. On the illustration of this idea Mr. William Beverly has exhausted the riches of his imagination in a series of scenes which are calculated to delight the most fastidious. In a previous scene much ingenuity is displayed touching a fancy fair held on Midsummer Eve every century. Imagine Felix, the Prince of the Fortunate Isles, awaiting the hour of midnight on Gotham-common, when, to his surprise, a number of mushrooms transform themselves into so many fancy stalls presided over by the fairies! One of these presents him with the talisman he wanted—namely, Jack-in-the-Box—by means of which he has to cure of her idiotic conceit Princess Popet, the beautiful but silly daughter of Cockalorum the Great, King of Cockaigne. In these few words we have, we think, sufficiently told the whole story, which is admirably acted by no less artistes than Miss Harriet Coveney, Miss Alma Murray, and Mr. Brittain Wright. The Harlequinade includes Messrs. Fred Evans and W. H. Harvey as Clowns, Will Simpson and Willie Harvey as Harlequins, Paul Herring and J. Morris as Pantaloons, and the Misses L. Grosvenor and S. Harvey as Columbines; to whom we may add Miss Amy Rosalind as Harlequin à la Watteau. The ballets by Mr. W. C. Levey, and the general action as arranged by Mr. John Cormack, particularly the children's scenes, are, as usual, ingenious and most effective. The manager has personally superintended the getting up, and been exceedingly liberal in his outlay, bestowing the utmost expenditure on the appointments and accessories, so as to secure their efficiency.

COVENT GARDEN.

"Bo-Peep and Red Riding Hood" is the title of the pantomime produced by Mr. Rice, with the assistance of Julian Hicks for the scenery, which is magnificent. Here little Red Riding-Hood is in danger from the intrigues of the Fox and the Wolf; the former, as the price of his own safety, having contracted to lead the interesting heroine into the power of the latter. Disguised as a doctor, he visits the Dame's cottage, and persuades the child to visit the Glowworm Glen. She leaves, in consequence, her sister, Bo-Peep, to fill the rôle of Queen of May in the village festivities in which she was prepared to share. Bo-Peep leads her sheep into the fields, that they may be no trouble to her in the performance of her appointed duties. The festivities, however, are doomed to interruption, for the Fox steals a Goose; an accident which provokes a chase and a combat. The Glowworm Glen is a remarkable scene, revealing a mountain gorge, which affords space for a picturesque torrent, and fairies disporting themselves in its vicinity. Anon, Bo-Peep's sheep are seen wandering adown the rocks, pursued by the Fox, who is maliciously driving them where they may gorge the Dragon; first of all cutting off their tails, to show the Wolf that he had executed his commission. The delay is fatal to himself, for the Dragon awakes, and devours him; and almost does the same for Bo-Peep, who has followed the footprints of her flock, but who is rescued by the timely interference of Red Riding-Hood. The heroine is, however, herself in danger, for she is seized by the Wolf; but her brother Marmion attacks the beast, and wounds him. Marmion thus brings himself under the law that whoever spills blood within the lily's home must perish; and Marmion accordingly dies in the arms of the Flowrets. The rest of the action follows the legend, for the Wolf devours Red Riding-Hood, whose death, however, is avenged, and all is made right again by the Transformation scene, where we are permitted to behold in their happy abodes the good and virtuous brother and sister, thus terminating the spectacle with a serious moral.

PRINCESS'S.

At this theatre the subject of the pantomime is the same as that at the Crystal Palace. It is entitled "Little Puss in Boots; or, Harlequin the Ogre and the Miller's Son." The treatment is very different in the two versions of the same tale. The action commences with a cat parliament, engaged in legislating for the redress of the wrongs of the feline race. In the course of it a cat guides a miller's son to wealth and fame. Jocoso, as the Marquis Carabas, falls in love with the Princess Opaline; and ultimately Puss and Jocoso, helped by a cat army led by the Fairy Minette, vanquish the Ogre, who is the enemy of all goodness, and wins the favour of King Kokahoope, who shortly afterwards arrives on the scene. The whole ends with a brilliant transformation.

STANDARD.

The pantomime at this theatre is distinguished by several points of novelty, and is entitled "Whittington and his Cat," a subject which Mr. J. Douglass has treated in a very original manner. Dick, flying from his persecutors, is seen near the traditional stone, where the spectator may re-acquaint himself with the well-known features of Highgate-hill and the celebrated view of London from its summit. The bells of the churches bid the runaway 'prentice return to his cruel master. He does so, and reappears in the soap-merchant's kitchen, where he is learning the mystery of cooking. Fitzwarren summons all his servants and wishes them to send something on board his ship, the Pretty Polly, the profit of each venture to belong to the sender. Everyone makes his offer. Dick, having nothing else to send, agrees, at Pussy's instigation, to send his cat, or rather to sail himself, with Pussy, to try his luck abroad. A storm overtakes the vessel, she is wrecked, but, by the intervention of the Fairy Fairweather, Dick, the cat, captain, and crew are landed safely at Morocco. At the palace of the Dey of Morocco a grand procession of Eastern warriors takes place. The arrival of strangers is announced. A banquet is prepared, when the visitors are overwhelmed with rats and mice. Pussy soon clears them. The monarch offers fabulous sums to buy the clever cat, eventually a bargain is decided upon, and Dick sets sail for home, loaded with riches. A grand double moving panorama is here introduced—the procession of the Lord Mayor's show; its progress through the Strand, Fleet-street, Old St. Dunstan's Church, Old St. Paul's, and arrival at the Guildhall, decorated for the reception of the Lord Mayor, Richard Whittington, destined to hold that office three times in succession. The King, hearing of the fame and sudden rise of Whittington, orders a grand pageant and warlike celebration in his honour. The emblems of Peace, Industry, and War (Mesdames Neville, S. Brereton, and Mr. G. Hamilton) are summoned, and the last-named chosen. The spectators are now introduced to the armoury in Guildhall, and thence transported to Cannock Chase, in Henry IV.'s time. The whole of the troops assembled, a warlike parade takes place, the manoeuvres terminating with a costly, magnificent pageant. The festival of Fame succeeds, displaying brilliant costumes, armour, and appointments. We have next the interior of the Mansion House, occupied by the interview of the King (Miss Fielding) and the marriage of Dick Whittington to Alice Fitzwarren. The grand Transformation scene represents a rapid descent from sky to sea, concluding with a gorgeous and imposing tableau. Harlequins, Mr. Fred Payne and Mr. J. Talbert; Pantalo on, Mr. Tully Louis; Columbines, Mesdames Esta and Celling; Clown, Mr. Harry Payne; Policeman, Mr. Ghent. The scenery has been painted by and under the direction of Mr. Richard Douglass, assisted by Mr. J. Neville, Mr. Goederan, and assistants. The costumes and armour are designed and executed by M. Gustave Lafayette (costumier to the Parisian theatres). The music is arranged by Mr. W. Corri. It is obvious that the materials associated with the incidents will much conduce to the success of this costly pantomime.

SURREY.

This transpontine theatre is now under the management of Mr. W. Holland, who has opened it under the improved principles of the present time, relieving the visitor from excessive charges for playbill or the necessity of a *douceur* to the box-keeper. Mr. Frank W. Green has supplied the pantomime, which is called "Jack and the Beanstalk," but deals also with the fortunes of Margery Daw and the pranks of the Man in the Moon. These different fables thus amalgamated are well enough known to the general public. Much of the action and dialogue, however, has a practical value. For instance, the introductory portion takes us to the Den of the Demon Butcher, where the Evil Spirits are shown conspiring against the poor man by keeping up prices and threatening to deprive him of his beer; but the fairy Benevolence disperses the troop and suggests the performance of a pantomime. A widow's house and dairy and a view of Sir Roger de Coverley's mansion follow, and we are introduced to Sir Roger, Margery, and Jack, who sells his cow in the usual fashion, but is favoured by the Good Fairy, at whose instance the Beanstalk makes its appearance. Jack climbs to the moon, is kindly received by the Man there, and finds his way to Fairyland and a Cage of Love-Birds, which perform for him a grand ballet of Love-Bird Fairies, one of Mr. J. Milano's excellent arrangements. In his travels Jack meets with various adventures. He visits Giant Grumble Grim in his home, falls into danger, but escapes. The next scene is the Home of Margery Daw, to which the Man in the Moon, as the Scotch sāy, condescends; and after that the Baronial Hall in the castle of the ancient Barons de Coverley, which changes to Margery Daw's Cottage. We cannot pretend to relate the story of courtship, jealousy, excitement, terror, reaction, and storming of the Castle of Malignant Spirits, and how the lovers are made happy in Cloudland. The Transformation scene is occupied with the Silver Cascade on the Lake of the Lily-Bell Fairies, in the Land of Cloudless Skies. The Harlequinade employs a double troupe of pantomimists. There are a special Clown, engaged expressly to play one comic scene, Harry Boleno; and the Surrey Clown, Harry Hemmings. George Vokes is Harlequin, and Miss J. Elliott Harlequin Watteau. Wilson Parker is Pantalo, Les Petits Rousellis are Sprites, and the Misses Elliott and Miss Hemmings are the three Columbines. The composition is eminently qualified to become popular with the neighbourhood.

EAST LONDON.

Here the pantomime, written by Mr. Osman, partakes of the character of an extravaganza, and is entitled "Le Faust and Marguerite; or, Mephistophiles and the Pretty Fairy under the Sea." Miss Limmer plays Faust, and Miss Seaman Mephistophiles. Marguerite, as seen in a vision, is represented by Miss Seaford. But Faust has a rival in Siebel (young Tom Sayers), and in the end a combat takes place between them. Further we cannot continue the fable. The Harlequinade includes John Ward as Clown, Mr. Collin as Pantalo, Willie Warde as Harlequin, Phœbe Laurie as Columbine, and R. Ross as a policeman.

At Sadler's Wells the subject and title of the pantomime are "The Babes in the Wood;" at the Grecian, "Harlequin the Wood Demon, the Giant, the Fish, the Pear, and the Tree; or, Pretty Pauvette and the Mammoths Three," written by Mr. G. Conquest and Mr. H. Spry; at the Britannia, "Cocorico; or, The Hen with the Golden Eggs;" at the Pavilion, "Harlequin Puss in Boots; or, Mother Hubbard and her Comical Dog;" at the New Albion, "Harlequin Aladdin and the Lamp; or, The Wizard, the Ring, and the Scamp;" at the Royal Alexandra, "Mother Red Cap;" at Sanger's (late Astley's), "Cinderella;" at the Victoria, "Harlequin King of Trumps;" at the Marylebone, "The Man in the Moon;" and at the Elephant and Castle, "Harlequin Babes of the Wood, Columbine Queen of the Sea, and the Lady of the Land."

A New York telegram states that the Postmaster-General of the United States has arranged for the dispatch of four European mails per week.



VOYAGE TO THE GOLD COAST: AFTER-DECK OF THE MAIL STEAMER VOLTA.

BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST FOR THE ASHANTEE WAR.

NEW BOOKS.

The island archipelagos of Australasia have lately been regarded with more interest, since the murder of Bishop Coleridge Patteson, and the trial of several Englishmen, in New South Wales or Queensland, for the crime of kidnapping Polynesian labourers to work in the sugar plantations; and the savage slaughter which has taken place in the Fiji Islands has drawn further attention to this part of the world. A bulky and handsome volume, with many beautiful illustrations, is composed of the *Jottings of the Cruise of H.M.S. Curaçoa among the South Sea Islands in 1865* (Longmans). The author is the late Mr. Julius Brenchley, F.R.G.S., of Maidstone, who spent eighteen years of his life, from 1849 to 1867, in his extensive and adventurous travels through North and South America, China and Japan, Mongolia and Siberia, Australia, New Zealand, and Polynesia, making valuable collections, and gathering much fresh knowledge, upon the natural features and human inhabitants of those vast regions. In June, 1865, he accompanied Admiral Sir William Wiseman, in the steam-frigate Curaçoa, in a sea-going tour of three months to display the British flag in the Western Pacific, visiting the Samoa or Navigator Islands, the Friendly Islands, the Fiji or Viti Islands, the New Hebrides, Banks's Islands, Santa Cruz, part of the Solomon Islands, the Loyalty Islands, and New Caledonia, and thence returning to Sydney. Two officers of the Curaçoa, whose company he enjoyed on this occasion, were Lieutenant the Hon. Herbert Meade (now deceased) and Lieutenant Foljambe, both of whom are known as the writers of interesting narratives of their experiences in New Zealand and Australasia. Mr. Brenchley's account, however, of the state of those island groups, and of the natives, as they were eight years ago, has not been anticipated by any other publication; and it will be found very instructive. Norfolk Island was also taken by the way, and there Mr. Brenchley met the late Bishop of Melanesia, who was destined to fall a victim, in September, 1871, to the misdirected but sorely-provoked anger of the natives of Nukapu, near Santa Cruz, on account of the cruelties committed by some European ruffians in the illegal slave trade. Mr. Brenchley's opinion concerning the results of the Christian missions, as hitherto carried on by some of the agencies employed, was not altogether so favourable as might be desired. He considered that they were too apt to rely exclusively upon dogmatic theological instruction, and to estimate their success by the number of professed converts and communicants. Nevertheless, he found that they were doing much good, though not unmixed with the inconvenience of exciting local dissensions, and of disturbing social relations which had previously exerted a salutary restraint over the people. He at the same time denounced with just severity the infamous conduct of lawless English, American, or colonial adventurers in those seas, and demanded strict measures of repression against them.

We may continue, therefore, our study of the facts relating to this question, with a perusal of the new book by Commander Albert Hastings Markham, R.N., *The Cruise of the Rosario among the New Hebrides and Santa Cruz Islands* (Sampson Low, Marston, and Searle). The Rosario, one of her Majesty's sloops of war, commissioned at Sydney, in October, 1871, by Commander Markham, was employed, immediately after the death of Bishop Patteson, expressly to visit the islands and to collect the evidence of missionaries, planters, and other persons, with reference to the "labour traffic" and the alleged kidnapping of the natives. In this service the author was engaged till the end of January; and, from his responsible position as a British naval officer intrusted with so grave a mission, we must attach the greatest weight to his testimony, and likewise to his individual judgment upon all the questions herein involved. He supplies but too abundant evidence of the reality of those "horrible atrocities," which have been frequently exposed, yet which have not been effectually punished or checked. The single case of the brig Carl, of Melbourne, and its man-stealing voyage to the New Hebrides, in 1871, for the purpose of obtaining forced labourers to sell to the Fiji sugar-planters, is enough to disgrace the British Australian name, both in its imperial and its colonial quality, for many years to come, especially as Dr. James Patrick Murray, and his accomplices in the inhuman butchery perpetrated on board that vessel, were finally allowed, when the case was tried at Sydney, to escape the just penalty of their crimes. We believe, indeed, that the main guilt of this most nefarious system lies with a portion of the white sugar-planting settlers in the Fiji Islands, who are there beyond the legal jurisdiction of their own Government. It appears to us that the summary annexation of those islands to the British Empire, not as an appendage to Queensland or New South Wales, but as a Crown colony, is the proper step to be taken, after all, for the prevention of the slave trade; and without this, it is to be feared, the recent Act of Parliament, authorising stringent prosecutions and penalties, will scarcely put a stop to the mischief. The general prevalence of a violent animosity in the island population against the white race of their ruthless oppressors is not to be wondered at; but it broke out in more than one assault upon landing parties even of the Rosario's crew, and Commander Markham was obliged to chastise the hostile natives of Nguna, of Nukapu, and of Aurora Island, by the usual method of burning their villages and destroying their canoes. At Nukapu there was a little fighting, but without loss of life on either side. We are glad to observe that Commander Markham is able, though Mr. Brenchley could not, to give a very favourable report of the results of missionary effort, more especially of that promoted by the Scottish Reformed Presbyterian Church in the New Hebrides. His book is furnished with an excellent map and with several wood engravings.

We return again to Mr. Brenchley's *Cruise of the Curaçoa*, for the sake of that portion of its contents, which relates to the natural history of the different groups of islands visited by him in 1865, and which has a scientific interest of its own, apart from the painful topic of the Polynesian slave trade. Nearly half the volume consists of the series of fifty exquisitely drawn and coloured plates, with learned and accurate descriptive notes, representing Mr. Brenchley's collections of the birds, the reptiles, the fishes, the shells, and the insects, which are arranged and commented upon, respectively, the first mentioned by Dr. G. R. Gray, the others by Dr. Albert Günther, both of the British Museum, and of the highest authority upon each subject. Two fine chromolithographs and nearly a hundred engravings, with a good map or chart of the South-West Pacific Ocean, complete the apparatus of illustration, adding to the use and beauty of the author's posthumous work.

There is a strong inclination to couple together *Lady Bell*: by the author of "Citoyenne Jacqueline," and *Against the Stream*: by the author of "The Schonberg Cotta Family," because in each case there are three volumes, published by Messrs. Strahan and Co.; in each case the writer is, confessedly or presumably, of the softer sex; and in each case—the former being called "a story of last century," and the latter "the story of an heroic age in England"—it is clear that readers, in the great majority of instances, will have to put their minds through a retrograde movement, and separate

themselves, as much as possible, from associations peculiar to their own generation. In other respects the two stories are as dissimilar as chalk and cheese; the former, one would say, is a clever exercise in the preterite, an ingenious attempt to resuscitate the past by the witchcraft of imagination, not without the help of historical and traditional lore, and the latter, one would say, is, so far as dates and important incidents are concerned, a piece of genuine reminiscence, and, so far as minor incidents, descriptions of character, analysis of motives, moral reflections, and religious sentiments or convictions or suggestions are concerned, a faithful reflex of a life as it really was, or, at any rate, seems, through a long vista of years, to have been, and a minutely-elaborated impression, upon paper, of an inner self, as it undoubtedly now is and as it is honestly believed to have been before it was moulded and coloured in the course of a long life. Of the two stories neither can be conscientiously recommended to those who are in search of sheer amusement; but it can be confidently affirmed that the former is more likely to "suit their book," as the saying is, than the latter, which, such is its sermonising character, will prove a great stumbling-block to the light-minded and the frivolous. The former is admirably adapted for the gratification of such readers as, caring comparatively little about the effect produced upon themselves by a tale and the characters introduced into it, are content to lose themselves in contemplation of the author's cleverness, and, whilst never for a moment being deluded into forgetting that what they have passing before them is a mere imitation of bygone life, to acknowledge that it is very like what they have always heard and read about the subject, and to nod approval and recognition where such scenes and such characters as tradition ascribes to the time when George the Third was King are duly and at measured intervals presented to them in a series of pages, not too closely crowded with their excellent English, having sufficiently numerous peculiarities of diction to mark the epoch. The latter will afford delight to persons who are not averse from moral anatomy, carried even to the extent of infinitesimal dissection, when the process is conducted, as it certainly is in the present instance, with masterly skill, and is accompanied, as it certainly is in the present instance, with an improving lecture and with interesting illustrations, and who can tolerate garrulity, diffuseness, and an appearance of self-consciousness, when, as may certainly be asserted in the present instance, there is at the bottom of it all a fund of wisdom and sound advice leavened with the leaven of noble sentiment, alleviated by a dash of quiet humour, and obviously intended as a kindly offering from a Christian who loves all neighbours. "Lady Bell" is a story showing how it might have fared in the last century with a penniless orphan, daughter and only child of a ruined earl; and "Against the Stream" is a story, partly of a stepmother and partly of the first abolition of slavery, and its title is derived to some extent, perhaps, from a consideration of the direction in which both stepmothers and abolitionists generally have to or are disposed to pull, and certainly from the fact that the earliest abolitionists refused "to drift smoothly along with the evil current of the times." Both stories are admirable in their own way; but it would be almost impossible to estimate too highly the something more than wholesome tone for which "Against the Stream" is remarkable.

No knowledge of the Russian language is, fortunately, required for a hearty, if not an adequate, appreciation of the merits conspicuous in *Russian Folk-Tales*, by W. R. S. Ralston, M.A., &c. (Smith, Elder, and Co.). It bears upon the face of it sufficient evidence that no little learning, research, and, as a necessary consequence, time, together with a noticeably happy style of writing English, have been freely put at the service of the public for the purpose of shedding light upon a subject which can never fail to be of interest so long as children will be fascinated by tales of the marvellous, the grotesque, and the impossible; so long as parents will pay attention to that which fascinates their children; so long as any smoke still ascends through the atmosphere of life and testifies to a fire of superstition smouldering amongst the bulk of a people; and so long as—should the fire of superstition be completely put out by the particularly cold water of science and reason—the philosopher, the historian, and the antiquarian are left to trace back to their source the many ramifications of various nationalities, and to show, by the method of comparison, how much humanity there is in human nature, how the different families of men, whatever contrasts of colour may be assumed by them and their works under the influence of circumstances, have, mentally and morally, some fundamental similarity, or borrow one from another. The subject, in fact, is that of popular tales; and, in the present instance, fifty-one of such tales, coloured Russian, but literally translated into English, are presented for the information, gratification, and, if such a feeling still exists amongst a generation spoiled by the incessant benefactions of intelligent authors, the gratitude of English readers. To some of the stories parallels, derived from other foreign collections, are appended in a brief form; and, when it is mentioned that the time-honoured name of Bluebeard appears, and that legends current in the Highlands of Scotland are frequently alluded to, by way of illustration, it will be seen that, though the author takes us into the heart of Russia, he is careful, as often as possible, to keep up our remembrance of places nearer home. It cannot be said that the stories are of themselves particularly entertaining and calculated for consecutive reading; indeed, two or three are about as many as ordinary stomachs will be able to bear at one time: to be fully enjoyed they must be regarded as a study rather than as a means of amusement—that is to say, by adults who have outgrown the taste for demons, ghouls, ghosts, and vampires; other persons, and especially children with unsophisticated minds, big swallows, and sanguinary appetites, may genially indulge their credulity, revel in magic and witchcraft, and sup their fill of horrors.

Many a really great man's life would yield far less attractive materials for making a readable book than those which have been used for compiling the contents of the two volumes entitled *Henry Fothergill Chorley: Autobiography, Memoir, and Letters*, compiled by Henry G. Hewlett (Richard Bentley and Son). The subject of the autobiography and memoir appears to have been from his youth up an eccentricity or an original, if the terms be not almost synonymous; to have had a great deal of the human porcupine about him; to have been self-conscious and irritable to an unusual degree; to have been for the most part unsuccessful as an author, but so successful as a critic, and chiefly a musical critic, as to have become a general terror, and to have very early in his career attained such a reputation in his critical capacity that any particularly scaring article that appeared in the *Athenaeum* was pretty sure, rightly or wrongly, and very often the latter, to be ascribed to him. He was, it seems, strictly conscientious and perfectly incorruptible; and, that being so, what will strike those who know anything about such matters as the most remarkable achievement that he, an unsuccessful author be it remembered, accomplished will most likely be that he should have died not only without leaving a wife and family in penury but with considerable property to will away. Lest this fact should raise hopes as well as excite astonishment, let it be at once recorded that he was never married and that he inherited money. The account he gives of his very first years—belonging, as he did, to a family of Quakers, who were at heart no Quakers, and who were all cast in a singular mould—is very interesting and even pathetic; and the story of his after-life is glorified by the splendour reflected from the names of illustrious or notorious persons with whom he was more or less intimately acquainted and from the society in which he occasionally moved, and is extremely amusing as a proof of the way in which human vanity, sensitiveness, ambition, and disinclination to play the part of that patient merit which has to bide its time, will enable one solitary man, if he have an influential journal to write in, to wield a power totally disproportionate, one would say, to his critical abilities, and, in a great measure, merely illusory. Nor can one help fancying that the critic's judgment, for all his conscientiousness and integrity, must have been, if not biased, at any rate modified in expression, by reason of the great inclination he showed for a certain sort of social circle, in which, of course, he made most of his friendships; and that a critic, who, after all, is human and cannot be proof against human weakness altogether, is the more likely to keep himself impartial the more he abstains from intimate connection with those who are sure to come under his critical observation; the more, in fact, he abstains from mixing himself up with cliques and seeking his recreation and his friends amongst those who will supply him with his daily work and bid fair to become his bitter enemies; the more, in other words, he throws off the professional and seeks society which does not "smell of the shop." It will startle some good folk, who have been in the habit of imagining that the banker-poet Rogers was the pink of amiability, courtesy, and benevolence, to find him appearing, in the volumes under consideration, as ruder and surlier to a struggling young man than no matter what old bear with no matter how sore a head.

It is certainly surprising that Tiber, father Tiber, though the Romans no longer pray to him and have given over the navigation of his sacred stream to an enterprising Englishman, should not long ago have had his course explored in its entirety and subsequently described in the language of England or of Italy, or of both; but that he has not is asserted on excellent authority, and has led to the publication of a fine volume, much to be desired, entitled *The Pilgrimage of the Tiber*, by William Davies (Sampson Low and Co.). The illustrations, which are more than a few, have charms of their own, independent of the subject; and the author of the letterpress is as agreeable and well-informed a guide and companion as anybody need wish to have in either a real or an imaginary trip from the Mediterranean to Mount Funajolo or a neighbouring spot where "a copious little stream" bubbles up from the green sod, and a native, pointing to it with his staff, exclaims, "Questo si chiama il Tevere a Roma." Some tastes would, perhaps, have been better suited if the author could have refrained from halting at certain spots to repeat hackneyed old bits of Roman history and to quote hackneyed old pieces from the Roman poets; but to have abstained would have been superhuman, and the author is so conscious of his own humanity that he forewarns the reader of what will happen, and offers a sort of defence. But in the eighth chapter he makes handsome amends for any human weakness that he may, in somebody's opinion, have exhibited; it is only to be regretted that he had not more to say about "popular songs of the Tiberine district," and more specimens to adduce; they will, undoubtedly, be quite new to the majority of his readers, and as interesting as they are new. Good rather than harm would have resulted, one would say, if the author had, at the eleventh hour, struck out the concluding effusion, which he calls "L'Addio;" for everything that it contains, as regards the sloping of the day, the sombre grey of the landscape, the lowing of the oxen, the mechanic's practice of leaving work, the birds' habit of retiring to rest, and the tendency of rivers, old as they may be, to flow on for ever, "through sunlight and starlight" (and, he might have added, pitch-darkness), has often been previously remarked by observers of nature, and cannot be said to have much more to do with his subject than with any other.

The differences between the English or Scottish character in this island of Great Britain, and that of our fellow countrymen and women settled in the Southern hemisphere, cannot as yet be very conspicuous. But there is a certain freshness in the incidents of Australian social and domestic life, when cleverly and truthfully depicted by a Melbourne novelist with such powers of conception and expression as are shown by Mr. James D. Hay in *Mysie's Pardon* (W. Blackwood, Edinburgh). These three interesting volumes of a highly original story are reprinted from a Melbourne periodical, in which they had won the high approval of some thousands of colonial readers, so that the author is not likely to have erred in the way of unfavourable representation. But he can still less be accused of flattering the prevalent notions and habits of society in the gold-scrambling districts and towns of Victoria and some parts of New Zealand. The structure of his story is compact enough as regards the plot, which turns upon the harsh and obstinate refusal of a middle-aged Scotch spinster, Mysie Raeburn, to look kindly upon her youthful half-sister, Maggie, who has been fetched as an orphan from Scotland to share their brother's home at his thriving farm near Ballarat. There is a very natural but violent feminine quarrel. When Maggie, in the second volume, becomes the wife of George Garden, she only wants Mysie's pardon to make her happiness complete. The chain of events which at last brings on this desirable change of temper is linked with a neatly-contrived underplot of fraud and forgery, perpetrated by one Nettlewood at the expense of Garden and his partners, and with the necessity for a voyage to New Zealand in pursuit of the criminal, leading to a false alarm for Maggie's life. This introduces a good description of the town of Dunedin, in Otago, and of the Hokitika gold diggings on the west coast of New Zealand, added to that which places before us the scenery near Ballarat and on the shores of Port Phillip. Mr. Hay is endowed with a genuine vein of quiet humour. The character of Mysie, a true Scotchwoman and an imperious housewife, but honest, faithful, and brave, is very well portrayed; so are most of the other characters; and that of good old Joe Dodder, the humble-minded clerk, might have figured in one of Dickens's stories without discredit to its author.

Another story of life in our Southern colonies, which is also worth reading for the knowledge it gives of their real condition and for its vivid pictures of scenery, is *The Tasmanian Lily*, by Mr. James Bonwick (H. S. King and Co.). The author has written several instructive essays or notices of colonial history, one of which attracted some attention by its account of the total extermination of the native race in Tasmania, formerly called Van Diemen's Land. In this short tale, or rather series of sketches and dialogues, he gradually makes the newly-arrived family of Captain Douglas acquainted, by the help of their friend Mr. Roberts, and others long resident there, with a variety of local circumstances and ways of existence. The topography and natural history, the geology

botany, and zoology of the island are minutely discussed. We scarcely know any other book on Tasmania from which so much information is to be gained, and we have already formed a good opinion of that colony. It is very suitable for the settlement of sober middle-class English families, with a moderate capital, who want a comfortable home to bring up their children in a peaceful and orderly course of rural industry. It is, perhaps, not the place to make a rapid fortune; and so much the better, in one point of view, for that class of people. To such emigrants we should certainly recommend either Tasmania or the Middle Island of New Zealand (where there are not many more of the Maories than of gypsies in Great Britain) in preference to any part of the Australian Continent. The climate is far more congenial, healthy, and refreshing. The scenery and natural productions of the country are beyond comparison more interesting. The rewards of prudent industry, though smaller, are safer and surer than in the lands of gold-mining and speculating in deceitful mining shares. What is even more important, unless the virtues of English domestic life have utterly died out in this age of greedy and paltry ambitions, there is in Tasmania an absence of that odious fast and sharp tone of society, which is the curse of newly rich countries, and from which both America and Australia have to dread the most serious evils in their future phases of "progress."

In the great intellectual feast which is always going on nowadays, from one year's end to another, a place amongst the side-dishes, elegant in appearance, more or less rare in material, and more or less delicate, although piquant in flavour, must be assigned to such works as *The Troubadours*, by John Rutherford (Smith, Elder, and Co.). The subject is one which has some historical, more literary, and most social, interest. The author in his treatment of it has confined himself almost entirely to the twelfth century, because up to that time they had but a misty, intangible existence, and after that time met with speedy extinction. He commences with a brief historical sketch of the country which was the native home of the troubadours; he then proceeds to discourse at greater length about Provençal poetry, courts of love, love in theory, love as practised by the cavalier servente and his mistress, wandering troubadours, and the influence of the troubadours; and, in an appendix, he gives the thirty-one articles (if that were the whole number) contained in the "code of love." He seems to have spared no pains, to have gone to many and the best sources of information, and to have translated into English—for it is presumed that the translations are his own—very many lyrics of the old troubadours with almost invariable ease, freedom, and spirit, and frequently with appropriate quaintness and striking grace, although an occasional phrase of modein slang, such as "shut up!" and "get out!" and such a vulgarism as "his" will offend a reader expectant of the antique, and, above all, of the *gentil*. Indeed, one would say that the author had every requisite for his task, except a sympathetic spirit: the practical demon, with a sardonic sneer for excessive sentiment and a tendency to broaden playfulness into burlesque, displays a little of the cloven hoof. His volume, nevertheless, will be quite a mine of information and a storehouse of delight for whoever is curious about the troubadours.

A very pretty and readable trifle, very neatly, pleasantly, and at the end pathetically, treated by an anonymous author is *A Slip in the Fens* (Macmillan and Co.). It is quite astonishing that so much should have been made, by perfectly legitimate means, of so little, and so deep an interest should be created, without any pretence or apparent effort, by a narrative so slight and so straightforward; but marvels may be wrought by one touch of nature, by photographic fidelity of reproduction, by a persuasive style of writing. The author, too, one may venture to say, has, to some extent, broken new ground; for the fenny country of Upware and other places in the neighbourhood of Cambridge, at a distance of from eleven to sixteen or twenty miles, has not been overworked, to say the least of it, by writers of fiction or fictitious or quasi-fictitious love-stories. And yet young Cantabs do, as the author seems to be fully aware, go in quest of adventure to that fenny district and find beauty lurking in poverty amongst the marshes and mists and carry on flirtations which do not always end so unobjectionably, if quite as sadly, as the flirtation so charmingly described by our author. Our author, moreover, has shown that the aforesaid fenny district has peculiar features, as regards both the natural scenery and the inhabitants, which are, no doubt, unsuspected by all but the initiated, and which, when they are so touchingly and happily hit off as they are in the little book under consideration, deserve attentive examination. Let not anybody take up the little book with an expectation of anything heroic or startling; the story is a very quiet one, but very much to be commended.

Many, if not most, persons share the love of adventure which is attributed to the gentleman to whom *Camp Notes*, by Frederick Boyle (Chapman and Hall) is dedicated; and to them, therefore, the book may with equal reason be expected to afford entertainment. The adventures—which, by-the-way, are not represented as having been invariably encountered, or even participated in or witnessed, by the author in person—are more or less connected with incidents of sport pursued in Asia, Africa, and America. They are, for the most part, highly exciting; they are recorded with great zest and animation; and they are, when occasion serves, rendered less ghastly and more amusing than they would otherwise be by the quaint jargon, garnished with queer and laughable American oaths and phrases, in which the stories are told. Hunters, rangers, rowdies, greasers alias creoles, filibusters, and amongst them General Walker; quasi-filibusters, and amongst them, if it be permissible to include him in so questionable a category, the distinguished Rajah Brooke; and savages beautiful or hideous, are the personages with whom the reader will make acquaintance; and the tales that are narrated, and often very well and powerfully narrated, are quite in character with such personages, sometimes marvellous, sometimes sanguinary, sometimes melo-dramatic, sometimes suggestive of the long-horn, sometimes historically interesting, sometimes simply ludicrous.

A number of more or less admirable illustrations, varying in style from the stately to the grotesque, from the delicacy of high art to the powerful but rough expression of caricature, should alone be sufficient to make a market for the handsome volume entitled *The Harz Mountains*, by Henry Blackburn (Sampson Low and Co.). The pen-and-ink sketches, it is announced, are by Mr. R. Caldecott; but, in another sense, the pen-and-ink sketches—meaning the text—are, of course, by Mr. Blackburn, who, however, appears likewise in the character of a draughtsman. Mr. H. Herkomer also contributes a specimen of his artistic skill. The reader will learn from the book something about Hanover, something about Goslar, something about Harzburg, something about the Brocken, something about Thale and its neighbourhood, something about Clausthal and a district of modern Troglodytes, one of whose songs, with musical notes as well as words, is given; something about Grund and its pastoral appearance,

something about Brunswick and something about the Harz Mountains themselves; and what there is to learn is told in sprightly, good-humoured, gossiping fashion. If anybody, however, should ask—"Are the Harz Mountains really worth coming to for a summer tour?" the author answers frankly and laconically "No."

Those numerous readers who revel in what may be termed "high-pressure" writing are likely to derive considerable gratification from the two volumes entitled *Cross-Cross Journeys*, by Walter Thornbury (Hurst and Blackett). The author appears to have travelled in America, Egypt, and Russia, and to have seen men, and cities, and "peraries" (which is "funny" for "prairies"); and in his descriptions he is at one time dramatic, at another comic, at another semi-poetic, and always vivacious—sometimes to the verge of hysterics. Amongst the Americans it seems to have been his fate (of which no man is master) to mix a great deal, if not principally, with the "rowdy" element; and the anecdotes and stories thus picked up, with which he very materially increases the bulk of his volumes, show unmistakable traces of the source from which they came—that is to say, some have a sanguinary tinge, others are more noticeable for the frequency of ejaculations, and most of them are highly redolent of slang; they are nearly all, however, racy and amusing. The contents of the volumes have previously appeared in *All the Year Round*, and they have whatever additional recommendation may accrue to them from the fact that "the chapters on America describe that country at a most eventful crisis, on the eve of the outbreak of the great civil war," and that "the chapters on Russia were also written not very long before the abolition of serfdom;" perhaps the immediate conclusion at which a sardonic person would arrive from this statement is that the chapters, in both cases, must have been written a long while ago.

HIDE AND SEEK.

You naughty prying children, shame!
Have you not heard of Peeping Tom?
And what a byword he became,
A mark of scorn through Christendom?

From you, Miss Jenny, I expected
Far other conduct, I confess;
But there, thank goodness, you're detected,
For here comes your prim governess;

And such a lecture she'll be reading
Of what decorous is and fitting,
She'll scold you well for your ill-breeding:
There—there—you'd better all be fitting!

Where lovers meet is hallowed ground,
Nor should unconsecrated eye
Within that verge of heaven be found
With sacrilegious glance to spy.

Ah! fairest flower of womanhood—
At least within her lover's eyes;
Yet not so beautiful as good,
Nor fair as she is loving wise.

For see, what pity in her face!
What soul of sorrow brooding there!
As with a sad, deplored grace
She lists to his imploring prayer;

And dreads the fatal word to say
Which yet her face and eyes have spoken:
How can she breathe the fatal nay
That sends him from her side heart-broken?

What is the inharmonious fate
That keeps these youthful ones apart?
Since she, 'tis certain, does not hate,
Although she cannot give her heart.

It may be that he speaks too late,
Or that too soon love's tale is told;
For laggards maidens will not wait,
And lovers may be overbold.

Or, from her gracious sweethearts he
Perchance has framed his idle dream,
Mistaking her frank courtesy
For love, when 'twas but cold esteem.

Ah! who can probe a woman's heart?
For love by subtle laws is bound,
And scorns analysis of art:
Not always love by love is crowned.

Who knows why bee or butterfly
From all gay flowers that woo the sun
Selects a few, may tell you why
And how a woman's heart is won.

Poor youth, disconsolate, rejected,
Bear like a man your sweet rebuff,
Nor mope in stricken love dejected,
But show you're made of sterner stuff.

Out in the world! Up and be doing!
And when this bitterness is past
As fair a maid may bless your wooing,
And love be met by love at last.

For not for aye will blighting care
Your heart with Dead-Sea ashes strew;
Another love-rose it may bear,
As sweet of scent, as bright of hue.

And you, fair, tender-hearted maid!
Whose blessed mission 'tis to bless,
Why was such task upon you laid
To utter No, instead of Yes?

That dainty mouth was never meant
To mar a wooing lover's bliss;
'Tis Cupid's tiny bow, full bent,
Charged only with a honeyed kiss.

So beautiful, you sway at ease
Each pulsing heart, without endeavour,
As our fair planet rules the seas—
A beauty and a joy for ever.

Be yours the rapture others know;
So, 'stead of that grieved look of sadness,
Your face may wear love's golden glow,
Reflected from your own heart's gladness.

When next we meet, may you be found
Low-bending at the altar-stair,
With fluttering bridesmaids gathered round,
And orange-blossoms in your hair!

JOHN LATEY.

LAW AND POLICE.

Chief Baron Pigott, of the Irish Court of Exchequer, died in Dublin on Monday morning. His Lordship was born in 1805.

A judgment delivered by Sir Barnes Peacock before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council terminates a twelve-years' litigation. An Indian husband was sued by his wife for dower valued at £60,000. He alleged payment, but the High Court of Bengal pronounced him liable, and he appealed to the Privy Council, which sustains the judgment. The wife died during the progress of the suit.

After three days' hearing, the action brought in the Court of Exchequer by Mr. Mackenzie, the engineer, against Lord Claud Hamilton, M.P., and others concerned in a railway project, for the recovery of about £5000, was settled by agreement, a verdict being entered for the plaintiff on certain terms.

The suit of "Warne v. Routledge" came before Sir George Jessel, in the Rolls Court, last week. An application was made, on behalf of Messrs. Warne and Co., publishers, for an injunction to restrain the authoress of the work entitled "How to Dress Like a Lady on £15 a year," and her husband and Messrs. Routledge, publishers, from advertising a new edition of that book. Messrs. Warne and Co. brought out the first edition, and the real question was whether the authoress, after having entered into a contract with them for the bringing out of the work, in doing which they had laid out a considerable sum of money, could enter into an agreement with a different publisher to bring out a second edition. The Master of the Rolls said, as the case would raise an important question under the Married Women's Property Act, it had better stand over till Hilary Term.

A clever case of impersonation was exposed before the Master of the Rolls, yesterday week, in the case of "Donoghue v. Lamb." Mrs. Daw, the owner of certain copyhold property at Notting-hill, had separated from her husband, and been succeeded by a lady who assumed her name. The husband subsequently effected a sale of the property, all the legal forms being complied with by the sham Mrs. Daw. The fraud was only discovered recently; but the genuine Mrs. Daw has succeeded in getting the conveyance set aside.

In the Court of Bankruptcy, on Saturday, an application was made in the case of Mr. D. M. Evans, proprietor of the *Hour* newspaper, for the appointment of a receiver and for an injunction to restrain proceedings in a number of actions. Mr. Evans had filed a petition in liquidation; the debts were stated at about £30,000, while the assets were calculated at £3500. The application was granted.

The sum of £3000 was yesterday week awarded a young lady named Nuttall, plaintiff, at the Liverpool assizes, in an action for breach of promise, the defendant being Captain Wildes. The gentleman had been divorced from a previous wife, but during the course of his second love he reverted to the first, and broke off his new engagement in order to re-marry the divorcee.

Mrs. Honeyman, a schoolmistress, obtained £500 damages in the Scotch Court of Session, on Monday, before the Lord Justice Clerk and a jury, against Mr. Howe, public-house keeper, Cockburn-street, Edinburgh, for breach of promise of marriage.

For neglecting to send their children to school nineteen persons were yesterday week summoned before the borough magistrates of Southampton by the school board; and one of the defendants refused to pay the fine of five shillings imposed on him, declaring that his three children, of the ages of ten, eight, and six, saved him the wages of a man in wood-chopping. A week was given him for reconsideration of the matter.

Dr. Kenealy was unable to resume his speech in the Tichborne case yesterday week, in consequence of illness. Mr. M'Mahon, his junior, was also absent, at which the Court expressed surprise; and Mr. Wyld, who has lately come into the case, asked, on behalf of Dr. Kenealy, an adjournment till the date formerly agreed upon for the Christmas holiday—the 29th inst. To this the Court ultimately acceded, but the Lord Chief Justice intimated that the Court would expect the learned counsel to conclude his speech within a week after the date fixed for reassembling.

Herbert Templeman, who is charged with having forged a cheque for £1200, with intent to defraud Messrs. Robarts, Lubbock, and Co., has been committed for trial.

Before Mr. Serjeant Cox, George Smith was, yesterday week, tried for stealing a piano and certain furniture belonging to Mr. Franklin Ranger. The evidence showed that the prisoner had also taken away Mr. Ranger's wife; and the defence was that Mrs. Ranger herself had sold the property of her husband. A verdict of guilty was returned, and the sentence was nine months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Admiral James Ryder Burton appeared before Mr. Mansfield, the police magistrate, on Thursday week, to answer an extraordinary charge of libel—the prosecutor being Sir Reginald Barnewall, Bart. The defendant, who is eighty years of age, denied the authorship of certain letters imputed to him; but he was bound over in recognisances of £500 to appear, when called upon, at the Central Criminal Court.

A clerk, formerly in the Telegraph Department of the General Post Office, who had retired on a pension, and had applied for its commutation into a lump sum, was yesterday week charged at the Mansion House with having made a false declaration. On applying for a commutation he had filled up a form, stating that he had never required a medical man, whereas inquiries had shown that he was frequently ill, and had retired from the service in consequence of ill-health. He was remanded.

John Coe, of Suffolk-street, Mile-end, has been sent to prison for a month, with hard labour, by the Guildhall Bench, for cruelly over-driving and ill-treating a horse with open sores on the neck and back, which covered the lash with blood that was flowing down the shoulder and leg.

In hearing a charge against a bootmaker of fraudulently pawning his employer's property, the Worship-street magistrate condemned the conduct of the pawnbrokers as extremely reprehensible. He added, for the information of the police, that if the Act were pressed a great deal of property might be saved.

Joseph Bosnach, a diamond polisher, who is accustomed to carry about £1500 worth of precious stones in a bag slung over his shoulder, was attacked by a porter on Holborn Viaduct and had nearly lost his bag. An alarm was raised, and the would-be thief was ultimately arrested in a public-house.

Thomas Hunn, footman to Viscount Cole, has been sentenced to two months' hard labour for brutally assaulting his Lordship's butler, Lady Cole's maid, and a tradesman who interposed to check the prisoner's violence.

At Warwick, yesterday week, Baron Pigott sentenced John Harris to six years' penal servitude and twenty-five strokes with the cat, and James Martin to six years' penal servitude, for a street robbery with violence at Birmingham.



AFTER THE PARTY.—DRAWN BY E. F. BREWTNALL.



HIDE AND SEEK.



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THE MISSION TO YARKUND: JUNCTION OF THE RIVERS AT KARGIL, LADAK.



THE MISSION TO YARKUND: VALLEY OF THE INDUS AT KUISI, LADAK.

THE YARKUND MISSION IN LADAK.

The diplomatic mission from the Government of British India to the Atalik Ghazee, ruler of Yarkund and Kashgar, in the centre of Asia, arrived at the city of Yarkund on the 8th ult. Its journey was through Ladak, or Middle Thibet, which is the valley of the Upper Indus, situated north-east of Cashmere. It was on Oct. 17 that Mr. Forsyth and his official companions, with their escort and train of servants, numbering 300, entered the Yarkund territory, having marched the distance from Leh, the chief town of Ladak, in fifteen days. Their route lay up the Nubra or Shyok valley, thence crossing the highest mountain passes in the world—that of Daolat Beguldi, at an elevation of 17,200 ft., and the Karakorum, 18,307 ft. high, with the Sasser and Kemo glaciers. The cold at night, when they encamped on the bleak highlands, was many degrees below zero, but all the party enjoyed good health. We have been favoured with a sketch and description, by Mr. E. F. Chapman, of the masquerade with which they were entertained at the Buddhist monastery of Hemis, not far below Leh; and we are likewise indebted to the Hon. Jeffery Amherst for sketches of Kargil and Kulsi, two places in Ladak along the route of Mr. Forsyth's journey.

Mr. Chapman writes as follows on Sept. 28:—

"Hemis is one of the richest monasteries in Ladak. Throughout the Upper Indus valley the residences of the Lamas are perched in the most picturesque spots, high up on precipitous crags. I could almost have fancied I had a distant view of Prague, as we came upon one of these singular cities. The background of beautiful hills was surprising—even fairy-like. The Lamas here expected us, and gave us excellent tea, in really antique china cups. These Buddhist clergy are not one whit more interesting here than in other parts of the valley. To us their language was quite unintelligible. They do not seem to have even the thread of their own history; and in the short answers to our questions, received through an interpreter, we could get nothing really explaining their ceremonies beyond the belief that everything they possessed was brought by the founder of their monastery from Lhassa. We had reached Hemis at eleven o'clock. About one o'clock the grand masquerade which was to be performed in our honour was organised. We received an intimation that the players were all ready. We went up into the courtyard of the monastery, and witnessed what at Covent Garden or the Alhambra would draw a full house. The masks and dresses had no tinsel about them, but were genuinely rich. China silks and kincab were mixed up with all kinds of funny head-pieces and continuations. We first went into the robing-room, which was neither more nor less than the chief chapel of Buddha. This was hung with famous old dragon silks of green and yellow, and its lanterns and other furniture were jumbled up with gods and Lamas canonised or glorified. There was a mysterious air about the waving draperies, and out of the dark corners of the place came pouring the wildest masks, with heads of horned pigs, of blue devils and red devils, of kings and goblins, all ready for the dance. The store of dresses exposed here would have excited envy in any theatrical manager. There were about sixty masqueraders, who succeeded each other by twelves in the courtyard. They performed a circular dance, not without action or appreciation of the time kept up by the musicians. Their pace, as the crowd increased and the excitement waxed hotter, became rapid enough, till the whirling and twirling made the whole scene like the puzzle of a kaleidoscope. The Lamas of four monasteries were collected for the occasion, and the balcony of the courtyard was crowded with sombre groups of monks in madder-coloured clothes, solemn-looking and stupid; yet these were the same as those who so spiritedly represented devils of all sorts and mad deities from China. We really enjoyed this spectacle as we sat under a canopy especially prepared for us, and endeavoured to make a sketch, which gives only a feeble representation of the reality."

The Hon. Jeffery Amherst gives us the following notes upon Kargil and Kulsi:—

"Kargil is about sixty miles on the Leh road, from the Zogi-la, the pass out of Cashmere, at the head of the Scinde valley. Just before arriving here the rocks begin gradually to lose their grey tint, and to assume the vivid red and yellow hues which characterise Thibetan scenery. Vegetation now almost entirely disappears, except where a few trees are planted and fields are cultivated in the immediate neighbourhood of the villages. The view taken is at the junction of two rivers. A fort on an island, at this point, commands the two quaint wooden bridges by which the river is crossed. This fort is garrisoned by the Maharajah of Cashmere's soldiers, and there is said to be a political prisoner confined here in an iron cage, in which he can neither stand nor lie down. After crossing the rivers, the road ascends the steep shale-bank opposite. It traverses the two mountain passes of the Nangika-la and the Fotula-a, respectively 13,000 ft. and 13,500 ft. above the sea-level, reaches the valley of the Indus, and crosses the river by a wooden bridge at a place called Kulsi, which is sixty miles from Kargil and fifty from Leh. After the long march over the glaring, arid mountains, it is very pleasant to get beneath the shade of the groves of walnuts, apricots, and apple-trees. The apricots are excellent fruit. There is a good stretch of cultivated land here, the valley opening out to half a mile or so broad. The Indus flows along a deep cutting on the south side of the valley. The people between here and Draas are very civil and honest. They seem wonderfully addicted to the game of polo, almost every village having its walled polo-ground. Shapoo (*Ovis viginii*), a deer-shaped wild sheep, with huge curling horns, are plentiful on the mountains about here, but are very hard to stalk. The fields along the valley are ranged in terraces, with stone-faced banks, like what one sees in the south of France."

Sir Joseph Cowen, one of the members for Newcastle-on-Tyne, died yesterday week, in his seventy-fourth year; and Mr. Eborall, the general manager of the South-Eastern Railway Company, died on the same day, aged fifty-four.

Sir John Pakington addressed a large assembly at Bristol last week, on the occasion of distributing the prizes at the Trade School. He eulogised the school for the great success it had achieved during the past year, and then proceeded to discuss the present aspect of the education question.

Sir James Colquhoun, Bart., three of his gamekeepers, and a boy were drowned, on Thursday week, while crossing Loch Lomond in a boat. Eight men in the employment of the Lambeth Water Company were drowned last Saturday, off West Moulsey, Surrey, by the upsetting of a boat in which they and six other men, who were saved, were crossing the Thames on their way home from work. A fire broke out in Dundee last Saturday, which destroyed the premises of the Dundee Calendering Company and seriously injured several adjoining warehouses. A body found at high water-mark near Royal Bay, Jersey, has been identified, by means of photographs sent to Scotland-yard, as that of Mr. Sheppard, a stock-broker, who sustained heavy losses on the Stock Exchange some time ago. About a month back he left London in very depressed spirits.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

For many a long year there was no one who drew so much in the House as Mr. Horsman. It was generally known when he was about to deliver an oration, either indirectly or from the circumstance of his having moved the adjournment of some full-dress debate, for in none other did he condescend to intervene. His speeches were, so to speak, at once organised dissertations, full of points and epigrams, weighty, solemn, and they were of prodigious length. One peculiarity he developed, and that was, at the end, say, of every quarter of an hour, leading up to a climax and what sounded like an effective peroration, and stopping short—but only to take a fresh departure, again to elaborate for a considerable space, and then perorate again. It was amusing to see, each time when this occurred, half a dozen aspirants for the hearing start up and have to sit down, amidst shouts of laughter, which were not even very consonant with the subject-matter of Mr. Horsman's eloquence. Notice is taken of this specialty of his, because it seems that, being on a discoursing visit to his constituents at Stroud, he has adopted a plan which some people may have thought that he might have followed in the House—that is, he has divided his oration into four parts, and delivered each separately, on different but sequential occasions. It can be understood how pleasant this mode of liberating his mind must be to him; for, his powers of continuing were imitable, he was able to go on, in a certain sense, in an everlasting flow, without calling too heavily upon his strength either of legs or lungs. As may be supposed, in such a cataract of speeches something of wordiness and something of repetition were inevitable; but there are few members who could have kept up a monologue in four parts with so much vigour and variety. In a manner, each section of the dissertation had its subject; but, as a whole, it would seem that he endeavoured to illustrate that elastic Liberalism—now advancing to Radicalism, now receding to Conservatism—of which Mr. Horsman is a particular type. One of his assertions was alarming; for, quoting a dictum of Lord Melbourne—a great maker of apothegms—he solemnly laid it down that in the next generation the most prominent characteristic would be religious controversy; a very serious prospect for quiet people who hold with another maxim of Lord Melbourne, in relation to stirring up of matter of controversy, "Cant you let it alone."

The reason for the appearance of Mr. Stansfeld at Liverpool is not too apparent on the face of it; and, that being so, it may be permitted to suggest that his doing so is a part of a scheme to which allusion was made a few weeks ago in this column, and which consisted in sending likely members of the Government into the provinces to vindicate its policy and proclaim its good works. Perhaps the President of the Local Government Board was more easy, less embarrassed, than when he was rendering himself before his constituents at Halifax the other day. He seemed to have now little or no fear about the education difficulty, and was more confident about its solution through the medium of the three motions of private members which, he says, are to be brought forward next Session; and again, observing what he said, the idea suggests itself that the subject-matter of those motions may, perhaps, be made open questions in the Cabinet. On the whole, Mr. Stansfeld was more buoyant than he generally thinks fit to be since he has had responsibilities to consider—more like the ardent young Radical of ten years ago, and therefore, as may be supposed, his speech was a success. Supposing that he wanted such a thing, Mr. Rathbone may be said to have come forward to stand sponsor for Mr. Stansfeld at Liverpool, and played second fiddle with all propriety. If the Liverpudlians, as is most likely, have conceived a notion of the position in the House of their Liberal member, they will be aware that that of Mr. Rathbone is a good one, and that his contributions to debate are remarkable for the good sense, judgment, and also for the earnestness and steadiness of conviction which they display; and, on the whole, it may be said of him that he is a more appropriate representative of a commercial city than either of his colleagues—one of whom, however, is known to possess high qualities, but of rather a dilettante kind; while the other is too new in the House for a decided opinion to be formed of him.

There has been a "Conservative Demonstration" at Wigan which had for its object the extension of that Toryism which, it is asserted, almost pervades Lancashire, to the borough, which, despite powerful aristocratic influence, now returns two steady Liberals. This was avowed by Mr. Charles Turner, who is now getting venerable as a man and as a member, but who is still an assiduous attendant in the House, presenting always a striking figure in a particular place on the Opposition side. He seems to think Lancashire the very haven of Conservatism, and that the Liberal representation of Wigan is a blot which ought immediately to be got rid of. Then there was Mr. R. A. Cross, who seized the opportunity for delivering an address akin to those dry, hard, critical speeches which he is remarkable for in the Legislature, in the course of which he says severe things, but with so univocal a voice and manner, there is such a pleasant smile upon his countenance the while, that his little bitternesses seem to be more effective than if he was to bounce and roar and hiss them out through his clenched teeth; as is the manner of some who seek to be censors like him. Now he fell upon the Ministry, and spared not, working into every chink in their armour which was made last Session. With his usual volubility and force Mr. F. S. Powell made his contribution to the occasion, and, as is his wont, infused a religious and educational element into his prolixion, and it may be said that his speech would have done very well for an introduction to the toast of "Church and State." There, too, was Mr. Charley, who seems ubiquitous in Lancashire, and, though some sceptical people may doubt it, is unquestionably a personage in that county. At every Conservative gathering there he is certain to be prominently visible, even supposing so strange a thing to happen as his not speaking; for he is, so to speak, a master of by-play on a platform, and leads applause and laughter, on due provocation, with great energy. Lately, at some meeting in Lancashire, he was delivered of a speech, which some critic has said was in the style of the once famous "Comic History of England." It is but fair to say that, in the face of much prejudice and of a somewhat organised attempt to keep him down, Mr. Charley has attained to such a position in the House that, at least when he introduces a motion, he is well listened to; and he has achieved a distinction not easily gained by a private member—that of having absolutely carried several bills into Acts of Parliament. It is true that some of them have required subsequent amendment; but there are few measures of which that may not be predicated, and the merit is the having passed by his own efforts any bill at all.

Ashton-under-Lyne is one of the parts of Lancashire which, at the last election, vindicated the assertion that that county is eminently Conservative; for it rejected a long-tryed Liberal and a gentleman of mark in the political and official world—not less than Mr. Milner Gibson—and returned a local manufacturer. No sturdier advocate of the opinions he espouses than Mr. Mellor could be found, and in his way he has become remarkable in the House. He seldom ever utters more than two or three sentences, but they are downright, not without vigour from his point of view, and always denunciatory of

what he thinks abuses, no matter who is responsible, while his quaint accent and phraseology give a raciness to what he says. He has been lately foregathered with his constituents, and giving them an exact though enlarged taste of the qualities which he exhibits in his place in Parliament, doubtless with a similar if not more powerful effect.

Sir Richard Torrens is a specialty in the way of membership; for he is a returned Australian official and legislator, and it is his cue occasionally to point out how the young colonies can, so to speak, "teach their grandmother to suck eggs." He is sensible, but sententious, and by no means enlivening; but he made an effort to be enlivening when before his constituents a day or two ago, by the coolness and boldness with which he ventured to come into hostile opinion with Mr. Bright, and to treat that gentleman's theory of a "free breakfast" as a fallacy, and this not without giving apt reasons.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

After a postponement of nearly a week, owing to the frost, the Kingsbury Meeting was brought to a conclusion on Tuesday and Wednesday, last week. Exiles from the flat had it all their own way, General carrying off another hurdle-race in fine style; still, plating at Kingsbury is a sad descent for a Criterion winner. Sunny and Copernicus, also ex-flat-racers, each won a race; but Judge was not so fortunate, as Royalist beat him by twenty lengths for the Great Metropolitan Steeplechase.

Turf statistics have been poured upon us in such overwhelming columns during the past week or two that we can only glance at them very briefly. Commencing with winning owners, we find that M. Lefevre is again at the head of the poll, the 104 victories of his horses having credited him with £25,803. Mr. Merry's average is far better, for though the "yellow, black cap" has only been placed first on twenty-five occasions, yet his winnings amount to £20,038, as they may well do, when we remember that he secured both Derby and Oaks, and then looked on while the St. Leger was fought out by his Epsom champions. Mr. Savile, thanks chiefly to those hard-working animals Kaiser and Uhlan, has won exactly the same number of races as Mr. Merry, but they are only worth £11,760; while Mr. Fisher's twenty-seven successes produced £9310. Mr. Crawfurd (£7988) and Lord Falmouth (£7622) run a very close race, and the luckless disqualification of Andred for the Royal Stakes was the cause of the latter's defeat. Considering that he has very few horses in training, Mr. Bowes (£4958) holds a very satisfactory position; and, following him, come Lord Lonsdale (£4547), Mr. Brayley (£3625), Mr. Joseph Dawson (£3466), and Mr. Bruton (£3385). As instances of the fickleness of fortune, we may note that Baron Rothschild has only secured eleven races, of the value of £2523; while Sir Joseph Hawley figures even lower in the list, with only four events, worth £950. Turning to the performers themselves, we find Westminster heading the aged horses, the Lincolnshire Handicap, his solitary victory, being worth £1065; Oxonian (£948), is the only one at all approaching him. Syrian (£1375) had only to win three times to place him before any other six-year-old; and even the two victories of Falkland (£1105) enabled him to beat Roquefort (£965), though the last named won seven events. Mornington (£2720) gained the premier position among the five-year-olds, chiefly by his very creditable "double-first" at Epsom; Field Marshal (£2027) has also done very well; and then come Sister Helen (£1525), Houghton (£1505), Flurry (£1060), and Sterling (£995). The struggle among the four-year-olds was somewhat close, but the Shrewsbury week gave the first place to King Lud (£3032), next to whom comes Uhlan (£2755); while Prince Charlie (£2450), in spite of a splendid record of ten victories undimmed by a single defeat, is only third. Among the "threes" Marie Stuart is the undisputed prima donna, as her six wins realised the large sum of £10,135. Kaiser (£6305) has gained one more victory than the filly, and his persistent rival, Gang Forward (£5000), is third. In spite of the "blue ribbon," his solitary success, Doncaster (£4825) is only fourth; and then follow Cecilia (£3025), Montargis (£2270), Flageolet (£2250), and Chivalrous (£2081). M. Lefevre's stable supplies five of the twelve leading juveniles, and the first place is worthily filled by the flying Ecossais (£3600). Nothing has yet been able to get near him, and it is a sad pity that, from the state of his forelegs, he is quite as likely never to see another starting-post as to win the Derby by a dozen lengths. The Middle Park Plate puts Newry (£3070) in the second place, Couronne de Fer (£2405) is third, and the undefeated Miss Toto (£2385) fourth. Blair Athol is once more first of the sires, his stock having secured no less than eighty-four races, worth £18,482; and if his children only displayed stamina at all commensurate with their speed, he would be a most worthy successor to his sire, Stockwell. That defunct hero is second, with £13,650; but Scottish Chief (£13,505) presses him very hard. Lord Clifden (£2921) well maintains his position with forty-four races to the credit of his representatives, and Adventurer (£6813), King Tom (£6389), Macaroni (£6501), Skirmisher (£6347), and Thunderbolt (£6367) have all held their own, which is more than can be said of Beadsman (£2473), Lord Lyon (£714), Parmesan (£2959), Trumpeter (£3170), and Voltigeur (£1600).

We hear by telegram of the safe arrival of the English cricketers at Melbourne. They are all well, and have commenced practice.

The billiard season was inaugurated with a handicap promoted by W. Cook, the champion, which proved the most successful affair of the kind which has ever taken place. It was played at the Guildhall Tavern, and occupied six evenings. We append a full return:—

FIRST ROUND.		
S. W. Stanley (120 points)	beat	H. Evans (130)
T. Taylor (120)	"	W. Dufton (150)
J. Bennett (scratch)	"	John Bennett (150)
L. Kilkenny (130), w. o.	"	A. Collins (130)
J. Roberts, jun. (scratch)	"	F. Bennett (120)
A. Bennett (130)	"	J. Stammers (200)
W. Cook (scratch)	"	T. Morris (140)
J. Roberts, sen. (scratch)	"	A. Hughes (140)

SECOND ROUND.		
L. Kilkenny (130)	beat	T. Taylor (120)
W. Cook (scratch)	"	J. Roberts, jun. (scratch)
A. Bennett (130)	"	J. Bennett (scratch)
S. W. Stanley (120)	"	J. Roberts, sen. (130)

THIRD ROUND.		
J. Kilkenny (130)	beat	A. Bennett (130)
W. Cook (scratch)	"	S. W. Stanley (120)

FINAL GAMES.		
W. Cook (scratch)	beat	L. Kilkenny (130)
W. Cook (scratch)	"	L. Kilkenny (130)

Each game was 500 up; and we would suggest that on a future occasion the number of points should be increased to 600 or 700, and the handicap limited to twelve players, as men like Dufton, Hughes, Stammers, and John Bennett would have had no chance with far more points than they received. The result of the week's play afforded one more proof that all-round players, however good, have no chance against the deadly spot stroke, and it was, therefore, not surprising that old-fashioned players like Evans and Morris were put out in the first round, though both, especially the former, played a thoroughly sound,

good game. T. Taylor was out of form, and decidedly disappointed his admirers; while F. Bennett, though he has improved wonderfully of late, was completely "chopped" at starting by John Roberts, jun., and had little chance of exhibiting his play. S. W. Stanley played wonderfully well, making breaks of 209, 172, and 108 in the course of his three games. The precision and rapidity with which he makes "spot" hazards are very remarkable, and he was credited with the largest number—sixty-six—in succession that was made during the handicap. His all-round play, although still deficient, shows a good deal of improvement, and, with more practice in this branch of the game, he bids fair to prove a very dangerous opponent to Joseph Bennett and John Roberts, jun. With the exception of the game with Morris, when he missed several easy strokes, Cook's play was magnificent, as such breaks as 99, 143, 155, 206, 109, 110, 219, and 430 amply testify; and Kilkenny pleased everyone by his steady, careful performance, while Alfred Bennett fairly "brought down the house" with some marvellous cannons and losing hazards. All the arrangements were excellent, and D. Ingarfield marked the games with great precision and distinctness.

After months of controversy, J. H. Sadler and R. Bagnall are at length matched to scull for the championship of England. The event will take place on April 16, under the old rules of boat-racing. We are glad that Sadler has steadily refused to row on the Tyne, for Putney to Mortlake is the proper course for championship contests.

THE GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Sir Daniel Gooch, M.P., chairman of the Great Western Railway, replies to the circular of the Board of Trade respecting the alleged insecurity of railway travelling. The hon. Baronet reminds Mr. Chichester Fortescue that, during a period of seven years, including 1872, one passenger lost his life and 247 sustained personal injuries (many of them being of the slightest possible character), from causes beyond their own control, whilst travelling in passenger-trains over this company's lines. In 1872 (being the year specially referred to in Captain Tyler's report) the company carried 32,800,000 passengers and conveyed 11,777,072 tons of goods and minerals, running 18,390,047 train miles, and it was in this year that the one death of a passenger above referred to took place. Sir Daniel then proceeds to examine the charges which the company was challenged to answer, stating that, while on all matters referred to the directors are ready to make every effort in their power to meet the reasonable demands of the public and of Parliament, they cannot but depurate that minute, and at the same time irresponsible interference—with which they are not indistinctly threatened—with the management of an undertaking for the conduct of which the directors are to be held ultimately responsible, believing, as they do, that such interference, whether legislative or administrative, will prove as injurious to the interests and safety of the public as to the interests of their own shareholders.

Mr. E. S. Ellis, chairman of the Midland Railway, has also replied to the Board of Trade circular. He points out that, with regard to the frequency of accidents, an examination of the reports of the officers of the Board of Trade will show that the number of casualties in 1872 exhibits a decrease on a fair comparison with former years, notwithstanding the very largely increased traffic and the constantly growing requirements of the public—a result which could only be obtained by the closest care and watchfulness on the part of those intrusted with railway management. It was possible that much of the alarm which has given rise to Mr. Fortescue's letter has resulted from comparisons drawn from imperfect data. The Act of Parliament passed in 1872 requires accidents to be reported which were not reported in previous years; many of these do not involve danger to passengers, but, in consequence of their being now for the first time included in these reports, a feeling of alarm has been created which, with a full knowledge of the facts, would not have existed. Mr. Ellis shows that upon the Midland Railway, during the year 1872, there were, with the very large number of 21,308,639 passengers, exclusive of season ticket holders, who travelled on the line, only two fatal accidents to passengers. One of these accidents was caused by a passenger jumping from a train, and the other by a door having become open from some unexplained cause after the train had started.

Mr. Moon has replied for the London and North-Western Railway Company to the circular. He starts with a statement that during the year 1872 the company carried above 37,000,000 passengers without a death from causes within their own control. From this reckoning he excludes "the melancholy Wigan accident, which has not been proved to have resulted from any defective arrangements of the company." In pointing out what has been done to prevent accidents he sets first the liberal expenditure they had made on their permanent way and rolling stock. The block system is now applied to a great part of the line. The interlocking of points and signals is an improvement as to which Mr. Moon claims priority for his company, which is now, he says, expending upon it about £80,000 per annum. He goes further than the chairmen of the Brighton and South-Western companies in approving of the continuous brake. The North-Western had purchased a patent as long ago as 1863, but had found it only partially suitable for their traffic. A recent modification of one of the old patents is being tested on their metropolitan trains, and, so far, has fulfilled expectations. In answer to the charge of defective accommodation, Mr. Moon alleges that during the past five years they have expended four millions in doubling lines, enlarging stations, and increasing the number of sidings. His reply to the complaint of unpunctuality is that it can only be remedied by reducing the speed of the trains.

SAVING LIFE.

At a meeting of the Royal Humane Society, held at the office, Trafalgar-square, on Tuesday week—Mr. W. Hawes in the chair—a number of cases of saving life were brought under the notice of the society, which bestowed its rewards as follow:—

On the recommendation of the Earl of Kimberley, the bronze medal was unanimously voted to a police constable named Shotwell, on duty at Flat Island, Mauritius, for saving an Indian woman who was in danger of drowning there on Sept. 12 last. Hearing cries of distress from the water, Shotwell proceeded to the spot and plunged in, and, after several unsuccessful attempts, owing to the rapid current, ultimately reached the place where he had seen the woman sink. By great efforts he reached an adjacent rock, and on looking into the water saw her settling down to the bottom, at about twenty yards from where he stood. He then dived after her, but such was the force of the under-current that he had, much exhausted, to climb upon the rock again. All this was but the work of a few minutes; but, diving again, he grasped the insensible woman and swam with her to the rock. Here he succeeded in restoring animation in the poor woman, and, after resting with her for a short time, he started with his burden for the shore, which he reached in safety, though much cut and bruised through the efforts he had made.

A testimonial, inscribed on vellum, recording the nature of the services rendered, was presented to Lewis Pique, for going to the rescue of Stephen Murphy, who was blown into the water by the accidental discharge of a gun off the Admiralty Pier, Dover, on the 22nd ult. The unfortunate man was blown a distance of 40 ft. from the pier into 65 ft. of water; and, his eyes being injured by the powder and one of his arms nearly torn from the socket, he was utterly incapable of swimming or helping himself. Obtaining a rope, Pique took one end in his left hand, and, giving the other to a comrade, let himself down into the water, and, striking out with his right arm, succeeded in reaching the drowning man.

A similar reward was given to F. Basden, seaman instructor of the Chichester training-ship, lying off Greenhithe, for saving James Collis, who fell overboard into seven fathoms of water, on the 18th ult.

A pecuniary reward was given to Thomas Prescott, for endeavouring (unfortunately without success) to save Frances Gale, who jumped into the Serpentine, near the bridge, where the water is 6 ft. deep. Prescott, who heard the splash in the water, at once, without removing his clothes, waded out to the second arch of the bridge, and used every effort to recover the body. His clothes, however, so impeded his efforts, that he went to the shore and removed them, and again went into the water. After the lapse of a few minutes the body was recovered by means of one of the society's drags; but, although every effort was used, the officers were unable to restore animation.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Abney, Edward H.; Prebendary of Ufton, Cantoris in Lichfield Cathedral. Austin, Edward, to be Rector of Rendlesham. Bagshawe, W. S.; Rector of Great Gidding, Huntingdonshire. Balmain, William; Vicar of Dunkeswell, Devon. Benyon, John; Vicar of Goldcliff, Monmouthshire. Billing, R. C.; Vicar of Trinity Church, Cloudesley-square, Islington. Bittleston, Edwin; Vicar of South Stainley, Ripley, Yorkshire. Bliss, William Henry; Rector of West Ilsley, Bucks. Carey, J. G. Le M.; Rector of Snodland; Vicar of Boreham, Chelmsford. Christoperson, John; Vicar of Aslackby, Lincolnshire. Clarke, B. S.; Rector of St. Paul's, York. Cockburn-Hood, John Shapland Elliot; Vicar of Leake with Nether Silton. Cope, W. R.; Vicar of Havering-atte-Bower, Essex. Crosswhite, Benjamin; Vicar of Knaresborough, Yorkshire. Currie, M. Wodehouse; Rector of Hingham, near North Walsham. Curtis, Edward; Curate of St. James's, Enfield Highway. Davies, Henry Benjamin Cheesman; Vicar of Pillets, Radnorshire. Dowen, G.; Rector of Kingston, Jamaica. Dyce, A. F.; Curate of Whitburn, Sunderland. Ellison, James; Perpetual Curate of St. George's, Sutton, Cheshire. Eyre, J. F. N.; Vicar of Ilkeston, Derbyshire. Fawcett, Henry; Minister of the Mission Chapel, West-street, Stepney. Feilden, Henry Arbutnott; Chaplain of the Convalescent Home, Torquay. Glencross, Ernest Henry; Vicar of St. Veep's, Cornwall. Godden, William Worcester; Vicar of Elmstead, Essex. Gough, W. H.; Perpetual Curate of Horton-cum-Piddington, Northants. Handley, A. B.; Vicar of St. Paul's, Fisherton; Vicar of Blarsden. Hanlon, Francis Michael; Vicar of Bolventor, Cornwall. Harding, John Taylor; Vicar of Rockfield, Monmouthshire. Harries, Wm. Ware; Rector of Michaelstone-super-Ely, Glamorganshire. Hirst, Thos.; Rector of Bishopton, Kent. Howell, Howell; Rector of Aberystruth, Monmouthshire. Hunt, J. D.; Perpetual Curate of St. Gabriel's, Clarendon, Jamaica. Hurle, R. G.; Rector of Blunsdon, St. Andrew, Wilts. Hinton, G. S.; Curate; Rector of Upper Cressett, Salop. Kay, John Lowder; Rector of Gretworth, Northants. Kenyon, William Trevor; Vicar of Milpitas, Cheshire. Kirkby, William; Vicar of Cholsey, Bucks. Laugham, Thomas Robert John; Vicar of Rhavader, Radnorshire. Leveson, Charles Augustus; Vicar of St. George's, Campden-hill. Little, Thomas Gurney; Vicar of Hutton Buscel. Meeres, Charles E.; Vicar of Pendene, Penzance. Millington, William; Vicar of St. Paul's, Southport. Morton, George Gustavus; Vicar of Ulverston; Rural Dean of Ulverston. Nanson, R. V.; Curate of Aldham, Colchester. Osborne, William Henry; Vicar of Stanton by Langworth, Lincolnshire. Pengelly, W.; Perpetual Curate of St. Margaret's, Tyler's Green, Bucks. Phillips, George; Vicar of Knowle St. Giles's, Somerset. Richardson, J.; Incumbent of Camden Church, Camberwell. Rogers, Richard, Curate of Kirby Ireleth; Vicar of Lowick, Lancashire. Rowntree, Mark; Vicar of Farnham, Yorkshire. Russell, Henry Vane, Rector of Burneston, York; Rector of Wen, Salop. Sargent, John Paine; Perpetual Curate of Waterfall, Staffordshire. Shrimpton, H.; Minister of the district of All Saints, Stoke Newington. Slade, E.; Curate of Newbold-on-Avon, Warwick. Thwaites, Edgar N.; Vicar of St. Paul's, Fisherton. Tonge, R. Burchall; Minister of St. Luke's Temporary Church, Kilburn. Turpin, Digby; Vicar of Burton Hastings, Warwick. Waugh, A. T.; Vicar of Elmstead, Essex; Vicar of St. Mary's, Brighton. Wilbraham, C. P.; Vicar of Audley; Vicar of Penkridge. Williams, W. J.; Vicar of Gainsborough, Lincolnshire.

It is announced that the Rev. John Rundle Cornish will be the new Bishop of Madagascar.

Earl Fortescue has forwarded to the Bishop of Exeter a memorial, bearing more than 12,000 signatures, praying his Lordship to oppose the introduction of auricular confession into the Church of England.

The Rev. R. Bickerdike, Vicar of Colbury, has received from the servants and labourers of Thedden a handsome silver egg-stand, and from Alton, Hants, a handsome and valuable timepiece.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mr. Alexander Leeper, commoner of St. John's College, Oxford, has been elected to the vacant Casberd Scholarship in that college. Proxime accessit—Mr. James Deane, commoner of St. John's College. Mr. O'Donoghue, from the Manchester Grammar School, has been elected to one of the vacant Stapledon Scholarships at Exeter College. The following gentlemen have been elected to open scholarships at Wadham College:—Mr. Arthur Robert Gridley, unattached student (for proficiency in mathematics); Mr. Alfred Thomas Hare, from Merchant Taylors' School; Mr. Frederick Augustus Dixey, from Highgate School. Mr. Francis Paget, B.A., Junior Student of Christ Church, has been elected to a Clerical Senior Studentship at that Society, and Mr. Robert Edward Baynes, B.A., Wadham College, has been elected to a Lee's Readership in Physics at Christ Church.

The list of those examined and approved for the Previous Examination, or "Little Go," at Cambridge, has been published. The first class contains 160 names, and the second class 77; in the additional subjects 116 are approved. The list of candidates, compared with those approved, shows the following results:—Of the 64 candidates for the ordinary and additional subjects, 47 satisfied the examiners; of the 284 who were examined in the ordinary subjects only, 190 were approved; and out of 97 candidates for the additional subjects only, 64 have passed. Mr. J. A. Foote, B.A., has been elected M'Mahon Student in Law at St. John's. Mr. Foote is a scholar of the college, and obtained a first class in the classical tripos 1872. In this year he was the successful candidate for the Chancellor's medal for legal studies, and was elected senior scholar in international law on the foundation of Dr. Whewell. The prize given by the members for Cambridge University for the English essay has been adjudged to George Chrystal, of St. Peter's College. Doctor Jeremie's Septuagint Prizes have been adjudged as under:—1, W. S. Wood, B.A., St. John's College; 2, Wm. H. Dawbney, B.B., Trinity College.

At the University of Edinburgh the Baxter Scholarship in Natural Science, of the annual value of £60, tenable for two years, has been awarded to I. Bayley Balfour; the Neil Arnot

prize, of the value of £40, for the medical student who has passed the best examination in natural philosophy, to James Crabb, Auchinblae, Kincardineshire; the Grierson Medical Bursary for first-year students of the annual value of £20, tenable for three years, to James Murray, Ross-shire; the Grierson Bursary, of the annual value of £20, for second-year's medical students, tenable for two years, to Neil Macleod, Woolwich; the Tyndal Bruce Medical Bursary for students of the third year, of the value of £25, tenable for one year, to Archibald Campbell Munro, Lochgilphead.

The following are the results of the examination at Eton for the Prince Consort's prizes for proficiency in the study of modern languages:—French—Smith and Brodrick, equal; Select—Pashley, K.S., Tufton, Hervey, Novelli, De Grey, Hussey, Curzon, Bailey, and Jones; German—Sergeant; Select—Mundy, K.S., Middleton, Mumm, K.S., and Mr. De Grey; Italian—Crowder, 1; Holloway, 2.

Dr. Hayman has been dismissed from the office of Head Master of Rugby School by a unanimous vote of the governing body, and will retire from his office at Easter.

Speech day was observed at St. Paul's School on Thursday week, and the prizes distributed. The Rev. Dr. Kynaston, Head Master, presided, and the governor and members of the court of assistants of the Company of Mercers were present in official costume.

Doctors' day at the Merchant Taylors' School witnessed a crowded gathering of relatives and friends of the pupils. The Head Master read a long list of honours gained during the year by past and present scholars. Great satisfaction was expressed with the readings from English, French, and ancient classics.

Last Saturday Lord Derby delivered the half-yearly prizes to the pupils of the Liverpool College, and spoke at some length upon the uses of mental culture in enabling his hearers to discharge the duties and responsibilities of life.

The 252nd anniversary of the founder of the Charterhouse was recently celebrated in the ancient house of the school. After service in the chapel about a hundred sat down to dinner, under the presidency of the master of the hospital, the Rev. Dr. Currey, who was supported by Lord Devon, Sir Edmund Lechmere, Mr. Dawson-Damer, and others.

The Bishop of Lichfield presided at the prize distribution at the Queen Elizabeth Grammar School, Ashburne. The speeches were well delivered, in Greek, Latin, French, and English, to a fashionable audience. The Bishop congratulated the Head Master on the satisfactory condition of the school.

On Thursday week the prize-giving at Cheltenham College took place as usual. Mr. Jex Blake, in giving away the prizes, remarked that the term had been totally free from all disturbances, and, as far as work went, had been very successful. The chief point noticeable in the actual prize-giving was the number of prizes gained on the modern side by the Fellows in Mr. Green's house. In the afternoon the "Past v. Present" football-match took place; the Past, who played thirty-five to the Present's twenty-six, winning by fifteen points to one. For the Past F. H. Chellor, G. Onslow, and W. G. Collins were very conspicuous. The concert was a great success.

The state apartments of Windsor Castle are open to the public.

A contract for the construction of a landing-stage at Birkenhead, which is expected to cost £50,000, has been accepted by the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board.

The anniversary known as the shutting of the gates of Derry was celebrated, on Thursday week, with much enthusiasm on the part of the Protestant population of that city.

The committee of the Royal Orthopaedic Hospital, 315, Oxford-street, have received a third donation of £1000 from "D. W."

The Fishmongers' Company of London have forwarded (through Mr. George Moore, of Bow-churchyard) fifty guineas towards the funds of the London Cabmen's Mission. The promoters of the mission have erected a spacious hall at King's-cross, and £1300 is wanted to place this building out of debt. The work of the mission among the 12,000 cabmen in London has so far met with the best results.

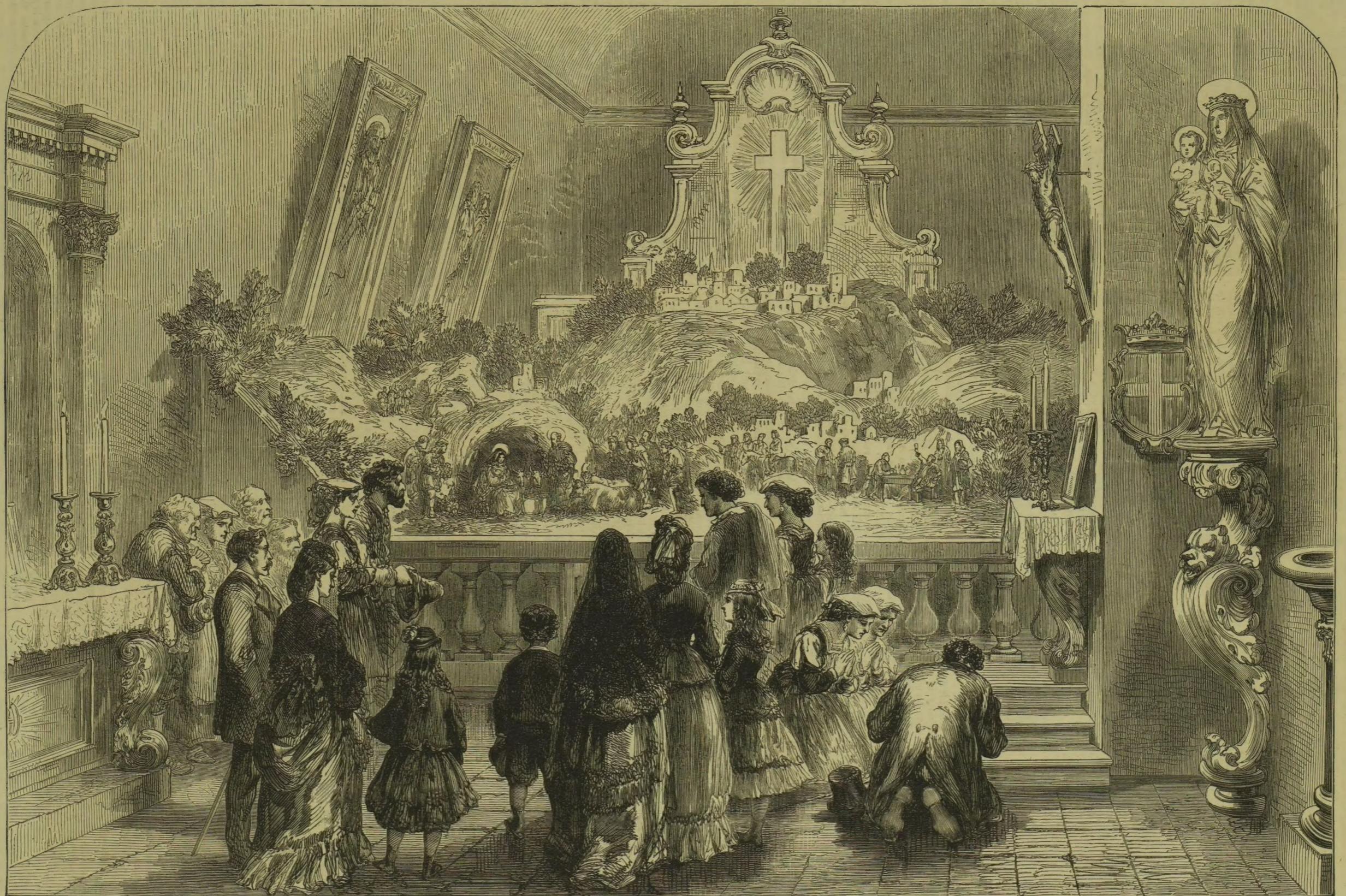
The Duke of Edinburgh, yesterday week, laid the first stone of the building for the National Training School for Music which Mr. Freake has undertaken to erect at his own cost at South Kensington. Several well-known musicians and other gentlemen were present. The Rev. Canon Brookfield read a prayer at the close of the ceremony. In the evening the event was celebrated by a conversazione in the Albert Hall, at which the Duke of Edinburgh was present.

The approaching marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh was the first topic brought before the Court of Common Council on Thursday week, by the Lord Mayor, and notice was given by Mr. M'George, chairman of the City lands committee, of a motion for an address of congratulation to her Majesty.—In the matter of Mr. Melville's great civic picture, the Parliamentary Committee has recommended that the Court of Common Council should do nothing. The twelve councillors whom Mr. Melville has served with writs will, therefore, have to defend themselves.—During a sitting of the Court of Aldermen intelligence was received of the death of Mr. Woodthorpe, the late town clerk. He had held the office since 1859 till a few months ago. His father and grandfather had occupied it before him.

At a meeting of the Chemical Society, on Thursday week—Dr. Odling, F.R.S., president, in the chair—a paper "On the Preparation of Standard Trial-Plates to be Used in Verifying the Composition of the Coinage" was read by the author, Mr. W. C. Roberts, chemist of the Royal Mint. After giving a sketch of the variation in composition of the English gold and silver coins from the earliest times, he noticed the various trial-plates which had been prepared since 1660, showing that they sometimes varied considerably from the standard of 916 2/3 parts in 1000 for the gold and 923 0/4 for the silver. He then proceeded to describe the process employed and the difficulties to be overcome in the preparation of the new standard trial-plates. These were exhibited at the meeting, and also a magnificent specimen of pure crystallised gold. The other papers read were "Researches on the Action of the Couple on Organic Bodies Part IV. on Iodide of Allyl," by Dr. J. H. Gladstone and Mr. A. Tribe, being a continuation of their investigations on this subject; "On Tetranickelous Phosphide," by Dr. R. Schenck; "On Ferrous Anhydrosulphate," by Mr. T. Bolas—the compound, which is crystalline, is precipitated on mixing an aqueous solution of green vitriol with about nine times its volume of concentrated sulphuric acid. The last paper was "On the Hydrochloride of Narcine," by Dr. C. R. A. Wright; after which the meeting was adjourned until Thursday, Jan. 15, 1874, when the following papers will be read:—"On the Action of Trichloracetyl Chloride on Amines I. Action on Anniline," by Dr. Tommasi and Mr. R. Meldola; "Researches on the Action of the Copper-Zinc Couple on Organic Bodies Part V. on Ethyl Bromide," by Dr. J. H. Gladstone and Mr. A. Tribe.



THE MISSION TO YARKUND: MASQUERADE AT THE BUDDHIST MONASTERY OF HEMIS, LADAK.



AN ITALIAN CHURCH AT CHRISTMAS TIME.

AN ITALIAN CHURCH AT CHRISTMAS.

The Roman Catholic Church in Southern Europe has shown a certain degree of condescension to the less advanced state of intellectual culture among the labouring classes—for instance, among the peasantry of the Neapolitan and Roman provinces. It has permitted, at the discretion of the parochial clergy, but presumably with the sanction of their bishops, the use of pictures and images not only for the permanent adornment of a sacred edifice, but in a peculiar manner for the visible representation of Bible history upon such occasions as the great festivals of the Christian year. In the judgment of ordinary English Protestants, such an exhibition as that of a set of figures modelled and arranged, with a landscape background, to display the chief incidents of Our Saviour's life, cannot but seem liable to serious objections, as tending to materialise the popular conceptions of that sublime and most holy theme of the evangelical narrative. The Passion Play at Ober-Ammergau is, perhaps, a not less questionable form of artificial presentation of these mighty facts, which are enshrined in the common creed of Christendom, to the eyes of a gazing crowd, some of whom may possibly be tempted to regard it more as an artistic entertainment than as a proclamation of Divine truth for the saving of souls. With these prudential doubts and scruples upon the ground of the highest expediency, but with no bigoted antagonism to the ideas and practices of a large part of mankind, whose religious sentiments deserve to be respected as much as his own, the liberal-minded English visitor to Rome or Naples at Christmas may look upon such an exhibition in the churches. He will not, if his own Christian faith have taught him the wisdom of charity, be disposed to impugn the motives of those by whom this ingenious preparation has been made for the purpose, as they intend and expect, of teaching a sacred lesson. But he will prefer the Bible classes and Sunday schools of our own country.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The firm of Messrs. Augener and Co. has been for some years honourably distinguished by its many reprints of classical music, both vocal and instrumental. Some of these editions are in large library size, others in that smaller form which is not only more portable and handier for immediate reference, but also enables the purchaser to comprise an extensive collection of masterpieces in a limited space and at very inconsiderable cost. Among the most recent and most important of Messrs. Augener's publications of the latter kind are the first two volumes of what will be the only complete uniform edition of the pianoforte works of Robert Schumann. This commencing instalment is beautifully engraved on good paper, and comprises the works, in regular order, classed as op. I to op. 21 inclusive. Among these are the exquisite pieces entitled "Papillons," "Die Davidsbündler," "Carneval," "Fantasie-stück," "Etudes Symphoniques," the first and second sonatas, "Kreisleriana," the Fantasia dedicated to Liszt, and the "Novelletten," besides others of equal beauty, although less known. A memoir of Schumann is given, and his own indications (in German) of tempo, &c., are retained, Italian equivalents being added, and explanatory notes in English as to the significance of some of the pieces. That volumes of such high intrinsic worth, so well got up, and of such extent (273 pages), can be purchased for six shillings each is a wonder even in these days of cheapness.

The series of pianoforte studies reprinted by Messrs. Augener (in full library size) forms a collection of high value both to students and teachers. Notwithstanding the many years that have elapsed, and the changes of style that have occurred, since the original production of Cramer's studies, they will never be superseded as a sound basis for classical pianoforte-playing. A new edition of these is being issued by Messrs. Augener, who have also republished Henselt's first set of studies (models of the romantic school); twelve of those of Kalkbrenner, op. 143 (charming specimens of the brilliant style); and the whole (six books) of the series by Louis Köhler, a valuable modern work, embracing every degree of mechanism, from early studentship to thorough command of the key-board. Herr Pauer has edited all these publications.

The *Organist's Quarterly Journal* (Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co.) maintains its character for the interest and variety of the contents. A third volume is now in course of publication. The current number (the twentieth of the entire issue) contains seven pieces in various styles, commencing with a well-written and effective "Allegro," by Herr Werner, of Witzendorf. This is followed by a pleasing andante, entitled "The Lake, a Sketch," by Dr. Spark (of Leeds), the editor of the work; after which comes an "Offertoire," by Hamilton Clarke, in which are some well-contrasted effects. A "Larghetto," by C. F. Frost, may be turned to good account as a "middle voluntary;" as likewise may be the following "Moderato Assai," by Philipp Tietz. A cleverly-written fugue on the subject of the psalm-tune known as "St. Stephen's," by R. Fieldwick, completes the collection.

Among the recent issues of instrumental music by Messrs. R. Cocks and Co. we may point to their continuation of Mr. G. F. West's series of "Gems from the Great Masters," No. 17 of which consists of an adaptation (for piano solo) of Handel's "O lovely peace" (from his "Judas Maccabeus"), with the leading passages fingered for the guidance of young students. The same adapter has strung together some extracts from the different movements of Mendelssohn's "Scotch Symphony," also fingered and intended for juvenile learners.

Of the two new compositions recently produced at Glasgow, and their successful reception, we spoke in our notices of the festival just held there. They are now published, both in that convenient and inexpensive large octavo form which has lately prevailed. Mr. Henry Smart's "Jacob" is issued by Messrs. Cramer and Co.; and the smaller work of Mr. H. A. Lambeth (a setting of the Eighty-sixth Psalm) is brought out by the firm of Messrs. Swan and Pentland, Glasgow.

"The New Graduated Method for the Pianoforte," by Joseph Goddard (Messrs. Goddard and Co.), appears to be a well-digested code of instructions for students of that instrument, judging from the first part, which is to be followed by three more divisions. In the portion now referred to, judicious directions are given for the position of the hands (with diagrams); with elementary exercises, some for the pupil alone, others with an accompanying part for the teacher. The work is brought out at a small cost, and promises to be, when complete, a very good one of its kind.

"Before the Cross, and other Hymns" (Metzler and Co.) is a series of six sacred pieces, with no name of author or composer, beyond a statement that three of the hymns are reprinted from Messrs. Moxon's new edition of Rowland Brown's "Songs and Poems." The music is, in each instance, in a serious, devotional style, appropriate to the text; and its simplicity and the limited range of voice required render it generally available.

ILLUSTRATED NEW BOOKS.

The great work of the French traveller and naturalist, Paul Marcoy, *A Journey Across South America*, with its profuse accompaniment of fine wood engravings, designed by E. Riou, from the traveller's sketches, has repeatedly been mentioned on the publication of its serial parts. These are called by Messrs. Blackie and Son "half volumes," but are substantially and very handsomely bound. The fourth of such portions, completing Marcoy's narrative, was issued during the past season. It is worthy of conspicuous mention among the many illustrated books of travel and geographical discovery or survey which have recently made their appearance. It is chiefly occupied with the descent of the great Brazilian river Maranon or Amazons, from Nauta and Tabatinga, on the frontiers of Peru, down to Santa Maria de Belen, in Para, on the Atlantic coast. A set of clear and accurate maps, drawn by Marcoy himself, render his progress intelligible to the reader. The abundance of novel and striking incidents, the anecdotes of savage or semi-civilised life and manners, the peculiar experiences of the Roman Catholic missions, in that remote and secluded region, the contributions to natural science and history, more especially to zoology and botany, which are levied from its exploration, make his work both attractive and instructive. The preface, by Mr. Elihu Rich, bears just witness to its value; and its interest will be rather enhanced by President Grant's recent announcement of a surveying expedition to be sent up the Amazons by the United States Government, with the consent of the Brazilian Empire.

The first volume of *Old and New London*, published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, has been completed in serial parts. It is compiled by Mr. Walter Thornbury, an approved writer of topography; but he has been placed at a great disadvantage for the literary treatment of his subject as a whole by the obligation to follow and notice a miscellaneous crowd of things, places, or persons, represented in the numerous woodcuts regardless of historical order. Fleet-street, with Temple Bar, the Temple, and Whitefriars, has always seemed an inexhaustible mine of biographical associations; for a legion of famous English authors, wits, scholars, and lawyers have frequented this part of town. Blackfriars, Ludgate-hill, and St. Paul's-churchyard, with its Cathedral, Paternoster-row, and Doctors'-commons, come next under Mr. Thornbury's review; thence he proceeds along Cheapside to Guildhall and the Mansion House, to the Bank and the Royal Exchange, and takes us in this volume as far as the Monument, where he discourses on the Great Fire. It is by no means a history of London, but an antiquarian ramble, like that of Mr. Jesse, through London, which we noticed two years ago. The illustrations are seldom new, but they have still a fair degree of interest.

Mr. G. A. Simcox, of Queen's College, Oxford, author of some essays in poetry and criticism of the classical school, has often sought recreation in long pedestrian journeys through our own country and in tours here or there in Continental Europe. His *Recollections of a Rambler* (Chapman and Hall) are the expression of a tasteful and thoughtful mind, with whose meditative mood one would be happy to sympathise, if one ever had any leisure; but his style is too lengthy, and he is too much addicted to analysing his own ideas and sentiments, for the general reader of this hasty age. It is a very slow book, though not a dull one; and we doubt whether it can be made popular by the expedient of reprinting a large number of old landscape views, by many of the best English artists, which do not look so fresh as when they first appeared. Another publication of which, in deference to the amateur author and artist, we should desire to speak with due respect, is *The King's Banner: An Original Semi-Historical Drama* (H. S. King and Co.). It is written by a lady, Mrs. George Cresswell, who has been disappointed in her hope of getting a manager to accept it for the stage. Captain Cresswell has, therefore, designed and etched five illustrations, with the aid of which it may present itself to the reader of five-act plays in prose—if such a reader can be found in the modern world—almost as well as though it were acted at the Dublin Theatre. The historical interest mainly turns on the escape of Charles II. from pursuit after the battle of Worcester. We only wish that the joint work of Captain and Mrs. Cresswell may be received with fair appreciation of its merits.

There is no reason why a treatise of ornithology, or one of practical bird-keeping, with such excellent pictorial illustrations as those of *Pheasants, for Coverts and Aviaries*, should not be ranked in this ornamental class of books. Mr. W. B. Tegetmeier, who is a high authority on poultry, has equally, we believe, a good claim to the attention of readers desiring sound information or safe advice upon this half-domesticated species of game; he has certainly the power of making his subject easily intelligible, and of putting his knowledge into an agreeable form. The engravings are drawn from life by Mr. T. W. Wood; they are spirited and truthful; and the pheasant is a noble fellow, deserving of an artist's skill.

Several of the prettiest, nicest, and wholesomest books for children (these superlatives appeal to their mothers' judgment) were commended in our last week's review of illustrated volumes. We must not, however, omit to recognise this time, as in former seasons, the charming little pictures of child-life drawn by Oscar Pletsch, whom we like almost as well as Lorenz Frölich in this department. He is to be met with in *Happy Spring Time*, published by Macmillan; and it is Mrs. Charles Heaton, the biographer of Albert Dürer and of Leonardo da Vinci, who has composed the sweet and simple nursery rhymes.

A translation, by F. E. Bunnett, of Dr. Lübeck's *History of Sculpture* (Smith, Elder, and Co.) forms two volumes of considerable value to the student of art. The first volume contains 216 woodcuts, and in the second there are 377, representing a selection of the best specimens of every school and period, Asiatic, Grecian, Italian, Byzantine and Gothic, Renaissance, and Modern. The author, a professor of the Polytechnic Institute at Stuttgart, has earned a high reputation for such critical researches, and much weight is due to his estimation of the rank and place of different works in the progress of this classic art. His descriptions appear to be minutely accurate; and though his style may be felt to be rather dry, it is not to the general reader that a book of this kind is offered, but to those who seek a particular course of instruction.

For a wedding gift, if not for Christmas, one might fitly choose *The Bridal Bouquet, culled in the Garden of Literature*, by Henry Southgate, the publishers of which are Messrs. Lockwood and Co. It is appropriately dedicated to the women of England, and the editor has deserved the reward of their approving smile. He has gathered from a vast range of good English prose and verse, comprising five or six hundred authors of different ages, an immense store of wise, tender, and graceful sentiments or fancies, belonging to the pure passion of chaste love and its lawful consummation in the sacrament of marriage. The illustrations, designed by Mr. J. D. Watson, Mr. Wimperis, and Mr. T. Kennedy, are engraved under the direction of Mr. J. D. Cooper; there are some thirty of these engravings to adorn the volume.

CURIOUS WILLS.

WILL OF LADY ALICE WEST, PROVED IN 1395.

In the principal registry of her Majesty's Court of Probate, at Doctors'-commons, there are wills of which "approbation" was "had and obtained" nearly 500 years ago. The first will recorded is in the year 1383, and is in Latin, as most of the very early wills are. The first will written in English is that of Lady Alice West, widow of Sir Thomas West, and was proved on Sept. 1, 1395; it begins thus:—"In dei nomine. Amen. On Thursday—that is to say, the xv day of the moneth of Jul, in the yer of the incarnation of our Lord Ihu Crist a thousand and thre hundred and fowrescore and fiftene—I, Alice West, lady of Hynton Martel, in hool estat of my body and in good mynde byngy, make my testament in the maner as hit folweth hereafter: In the begynnyng, I bequethe my soule to God Almighty and to his moder, Seynt Marie, and to al the seyntis of heuene, and my body to be beryed in Crischerch, in the priorie of the chanoones in Hamptschire, by the Newe Forest, when as myne auncestres leggeth."

The writing of a will of 1395 is not to be read as easily as the writing of the present day, in consequence of the difficulties connected with the different shape of the letters, the variations in and the uncertainty of the spelling, the unfamiliar abbreviations, and the obsolete words; but, from the laborious carefulness with which they were originally engrossed, the pains taken with the formation of each letter, putting to shame the slipshod writing of the present day, and the great care taken of them by the officials who have their custody, they are in a wonderful state of preservation, and far more perfect and legible than many wills and documents of a much later date. The very slowness with which they were written seems to have been the means of rendering them, so far as writing can be made so, permanent. The writing has in many places, where the ink has faded, been since touched up; and in some few places, where the parchment is worn, the words are illegible; but, generally, the writing stands out sharp and distinct, although a little browned by age.

The wills of persons of position were, in spirit, much the same in the fourteenth century as they are now; there are pecuniary and specific legacies to relatives, legacies for charitable purposes, and particular directions about the funeral and place of burial. Dame Alice West's will is too long to give at length, but some extracts, showing the articles which at that period were so valuable as to be specifically bequeathed, the amounts of the legacies and the persons to whom they were left, may prove interesting.

The lady commences the disposition of her property as follows:—"Also I devyse to Thomas, my sone, a bed of tapicers werk with alle the tapices of sute, red of colour, yþouthered with chapes and scochons in the corners of my auncestres armes, with that I bequethe to the same Thomas the stoffe longyng thereto—that is to seye, my beste fether-bed and a blu canevas and a matras and twey blanketts and a peyreschete of reynes and sex of my best pilwes," which he will choose. "Also, I bequethe to the same Thomas, my sone, a peyre matyns book and a peir bedes, and a ryng with which I was yspoused to God, which were my lordes his faderes." Except among small farmers and shopkeepers in Wales, by whom it is a common custom to bequeath bedding to different members of the family, it is an unusual thing in the present day to dispose of it in this manner by will; and the reason is that feather-beds, mattresses, pillows, blankets, and sheets are comparatively cheap, and the use of them not confined to the wealthy; but in Lady Alice's time they must have been articles of luxury and a considerable item in the dower of a bride. There are several bequests of beds in the will which point to this conclusion: in one, 40 marcs are bequeathed to Beatrice Wareyn "and a bed convenable for a gentelwoman;" in another testatrix bequeaths "to Idkyne, my chamber, £20, and a bed convenable for her estat."

Testatrix next thinks of her daughter-in-law. "Also I bequethe to Johane my daughter, my sone is wyf, a masse book and alle the bokes that I have of latyn, englisch, and frensch out take the forsayd matyns book that is bequeth to Thomas my sone. Also I bequethe to the same Johane all my vestyments of my chapell and my tapites whit and red paled, and blu and red paled, with alle my grene tapites that longeth to my chapell forsayd, and with the frontons of the forsayd auter, and with alle the ryddles and trussing cofres and all other apparaile that longeth to my chapelle forsayd." We wonder what books she had, and particularly what English books; a list of them would be most interesting. She could not have had many, and we cannot suggest what they were. It must be remembered that this will was made more than five years before the death of Chaucer, and nearly eighty years before the first book was printed in English, and books in English must consequently have been few indeed; their scarcity made them of great value, they were carefully treasured, and their future ownership specially provided for by will. Something might be said as to the education of ladies of the highest class at that time. Here was a lady possessing books in English, Latin, and French, which it is presumable she could read. Latin, however, was the tongue she was brought up in, and was the language of the Court; and English was the language of her dependents, so that, almost as a matter of necessity, every lady of rank must have been familiar with all three languages.

There are several other legacies to testatrix's daughter-in-law, Johane. She gets, among other things, "a basyn of silver, with boses upon the brerdes," and "a chales" we suppose for use in her chapel; and "my chare, and that I have longyng thereto. Also a chariot with twey standarde heled with lether, which that serveth for myn harneys." Then come gifts to other members of her family: To "Sir Nichol Clifton, Knyght, and to Alianore his wif, my daughter, and to Thomas Clifton here sone, £120 euenliche to be departed betwix ham thes; and if Thomas here sone forsayd deyeth, I wol that it torne to profet of his fader and his moder;" and to "my suster Dame Luce Fitzherberd, priorisse of Sheftesbury, £40." The three following legacies speak for themselves: "Also I bequethe £40 to be departed among alle my servants, men and women of myn houshold, as well for their attendance on Thomas her sone as for her, and as wel to hem that I have eny thyng bequethe to in this testament as to hem that I have nothyng bequethe, and I wole that it be departed trewely to every man and woman after his degré." "Also I bequethe £40 to be departed among my pouere tenantes where I have lordshype—that is to seye, to hem that have most nede." "Also I bequethe to Richard Fforster, which is a blyndman that was somtyme servant with my forsed lord, 20 marcs."

We should not expect to find any will previously to the Reformation without a legacy to say masses. Lady West gives £18 10s. "for to syng and seye 4400 masses for my lord Sir Thomas West is soule, and for myne, and for alle cristene soules," and they are to be "done" within "fourteen night after her deces." If it is reckoned up it will be found that masses then cost about a penny each. There is another bequest to Christ Church, where she was to be buried, "to bidde and to rede and syng for my lordes soule forsayd, and myn, and alle cristene soules, while the world schal laste." Testatrix gives many sums of 100 shillings to bodies of religious women and communities of

brothers, among others to the religious women the "menouresses" living without Aldgate of London, the "freres prechoure" within Ludgate of London in Flet-street, the Augustine brothers within Bishopsgate, and the Hospital of Seynt Marie Maudeleyne above Winchester, and sometimes is added "to the priests belonging to the same" "to be departed among them by evene portions for to syng and rede divine service, and to preye for my forseyd lordes soule and myn, and for alle cristene soules, and for the estat of Thomas my sone and Johane his wif and her children," and some smaller sums to several recluses for the same object.

Having given all the legacies she desires, the testatrix then disposes of the remainder of her property—"An al the residue of my godes, after the dettys that I owe ben quyt, and after my testament is parfoned, I bequethe to the forseyd Thomas my sone," and, "after all these directions and legacies, the good lady finishes her will by ordering the manner of her own interment: when she dies, her body is to be carried to the "forsayd priorie of Crischerch, and with right litel cost" buried at the first masse, with a taper of six pounds of wax burning at her head, and another taper of six pounds of wax burning at her feet.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, with two codicils, of Thomas Baring, late of No. 8, Bishopsgate-street Within, City; of Norman Court, Southampton; and of No. 4, Hamilton-place, who died on the 18th ult., at Fontmeel Lodge, Bournemouth, was proved on the 18th inst. by Thomas Charles Baring, the nephew, and Henry Robertson, two of the executors. The other executor is Lord Northbrook, to whom power has been reserved to come in and prove hereafter. The personal estate is sworn under £1,500,000, the stamp duty on the probate amounting to £21,000. The testator devises all his freehold and copyhold estates in the counties of Hants and Wilts to his cousin, William Baring, for life, with remainder to his son, Francis Baring, charged with certain annual sums, amounting together to £240 per annum, for the parish schools and the poor of the parishes of East and West Tytherley, East and West Dean, and Broughton; he also devises to the said William Baring his freehold properties in Mincing-lane and Mark-lane; to his nephew, Lord Northbrook, he gives his leasehold residence in Hamilton-place and all his furniture and effects; to his brother, the Bishop of Durham, £30,000; to his sister, Mrs. Dupré, £20,000; to each of his nephews and nieces, £5000, and £20,000 additional to be divided between the children of his deceased sister, Mrs. Wells; to his executor, Mr. Robertson, £2000 and an annuity of £150; to each of the clerks employed by his firm, one year's wages; to each of his servants who have been with him three years, two years' wages; and to those who have been with him less, one year's wages; he also gives in addition to each of the servants who have been with him upwards of ten years annuities ranging from £20 to £50, according to the length of their service; and there are a few other legacies. The residue of his real and personal property the testator leaves to Lord Northbrook, his brother, Francis Henry Baring, and the said Thomas Charles Baring.

The will and codicil of John Whitaker, late of Blackheath and of Abchurch-lane, City, were proved, on the 8th inst., by William Nixon and Edward Absolon, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator bequeaths to the Church Missionary Society £1000; to the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Church Pastoral Aid Society, the Leeds Infirmary, the London Hospital, and the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, £500 each; to the London City Mission, the Religious Tract Society, and the Irish Church Association, £200 each; to the Scripture Readers' Association, the Infant Orphan Asylum, and the Idiots' Asylum, Reigate, £100 each, all free of duty; and amongst the other legacies may be named £3000 to his housekeeper, £15,000 to John Whitaker Cooper; £3000, upon trust, for Miss Cooper; and all his household furniture and effects to Mrs. Nixon. The residue of his property, amounting to many thousand pounds, testator gives to his executors upon trust to apply and dispose of the same to or for the benefit of such religious or charitable institutions in this country as they in their discretion shall think fit.

The will of Sir George Rose, late of Hyde Park-gardens, was proved, on the 12th inst., by Alfred Leaf and Walter Leaf, the nephews, two of the executors—Sir Thomas Henry, the other executor named in the will, having renounced. The personal estate is sworn under £50,000. The testator bequeaths to each of his executors 300 gs. as a mark of his esteem, and the rest of his property he distributes among his nieces and nephews, and his sister, Mrs. Nimmo.

The will of George Miller, late of No. 34, Russell-street, Bloomsbury, was proved on the 3rd inst., by John Miller, the brother, the surviving executor, the personal estate in the United Kingdom being sworn under £35,000. Subject to an annuity to his widow, he leaves his property to his brothers William and John and his sister, Ann.

The will and codicil of William Wetherell, late of King's Lynn, Norfolk, were proved on the 11th inst. by Edwin Cozens Porter, John Wetherell, and Thomas Brown, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £50,000. The testator bequeaths his property to his nephews and nieces and their issue.

The will of John Feetham, formerly of York-terrace, Regent's Park, and late of Oakfield, Weybridge, has been proved, under £30,000, by Henry Yool and the Rev. William Feetham, the brother, the executors. The testator gives legacies to his sisters and brother and other members of his family, and the residue to his said brother William.

The opening of a new cattle market at Newbury was, on Thursday week, celebrated with much local spirit. Lord Carnarvon presided at the dinner, and Mr. Walter, Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, and Mr. Benyon, the members for Berkshire, were present.

Owing to detentions to which the mails for Malta via Italy are at present subjected by quarantine regulations and interruptions on the railway between Messina and Syracuse, it is necessary to dispatch those mails from London every Saturday evening. Supplementary mails will be sent on the following Monday morning, on the chance of their reaching Syracuse in time for the Italian packet proceeding to Malta.—Since the issue of a notice, dated the 1st inst., relative to the Australian mail service, the Government of Victoria have requested that correspondence to that colony which may be specially directed to be sent by the route of San Francisco may be so forwarded. Any letters or newspapers to be forwarded by that route must be specially addressed, "Via San Francisco."—Owing to the number of letters that are addressed to places in the interior of Egypt without sufficient payment, and which thereby incur a fine on delivery, in addition to the deficient postage, a notice has been issued calling attention to the rates of postage to Egypt, as follow:—10d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. via Brindisi, 3d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. via Southampton. The rates for newspapers are 3d. for 4 oz. by the former and 2d. by the latter route.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* * * All communications relating to this department of the P per should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

E. R. Sydenham.—It shall be examined.

DEVENTER.—The Problems shall be examined; but we have failed to decipher our correspondent's signature.

JUAN M. FOYE, XEBELY, A. CASWELL, ELLENAC.—Your solution of Problem No. 1554 is correct.

R. BACH, SAXONY.—You have correctly solved No. 1553, but the solution should have been sent earlier.

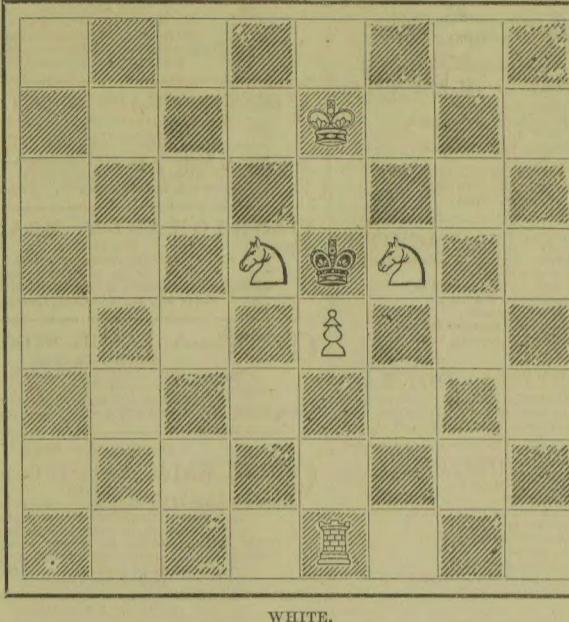
—, of Rome.—Your signature is unintelligible.

THE TRUE SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1553 has been received from A. Bozzini—T. W. of Canterbury—M. P.—Joseph Janion—Wowl—H. G. Sturtou—Kingston Mark—H. B. S.—O. Vossler—M. D.—Howard—H. Ree—Huff—T. W. Morris—E. Frau of Lyons—F. H. of Mona—Queen's Kt—W. Lewis Wood—S. T. H.—Faversham—A. D. Gilbert—Barrow Hedges—W. Gro x—W. F. Payne—Victor Gorgias—L. L.—W. N. Junior—A. Wood—J. Bale of Otley—W. L. B.—A. Wood.

PROBLEM NO. 1557.

By the Rev. H. BOLTON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1553.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R from Kt sq	Q to K Kt 2nd (best)	3. R takes Q P moves	4. R to K R 6th.
2. R to K Kt 2nd	Q takes Kt (ch)	Mate.	

CHESS IN LONDON.

Game between MESSRS. BIRD AND GOSSIP.—(*Two Knights' Defence.*)

BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. G.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. G.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	23. R to K R 6th	Kt takes R
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	24. P takes Kt	Q R to Q sq
3. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	25. R takes R	R takes R
4. Kt to K Kt 5th	P to Q 4th	26. Q takes K P	Q takes K Kt P
5. P takes P	Kt to Q R 4th	27. Q to K 6th (ch)	K to R sq
6. P to Q 3rd	P to K R 3rd	28. Q takes K R P K to Kt sq (ch)	
7. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K 5th	29. Q to K 6th (ch)	K to R 2nd
8. Q to K 2nd	Kt takes B	30. Q to K B 5th (ch)	K to R sq
9. P takes Kt	B to Q 4th	31. Q takes K B P Q to K R 8th (ch)	
10. P to K R 3rd	Castles	32. K to K 2nd	R to Q Ktsq (ch)
11. Kt to K R 2nd	Kt to K R 2nd	33. K to R 3rd	
12. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K B 4th	From the ticklish position of each party's King, the position is highly interesting, hereabouts.	
13. B to K 3rd	B to Q Kt 5th	33. P takes K R P	Q takes K R P
14. Castles (Q'side)	B takes Kt	34. B takes P (ch)	K takes B
15. P takes B	P to Q Kt 3rd	35. Q tks Q B P (ch) Q to K B 2nd	
16. P to Q B 5th	P to K B 5th	36. Q takes R	Q takes K B P
17. B to Q 4th	R to K sq	37. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Q to Q B 3rd
18. Kt to K Kt 4th	Q takes K P	38. K to Kt 2nd	Q to K B 3rd (ch)
19. P to Q B 4th	Q to K 4th	39. Q to Q B 3rd	Q takes Q (ch)
20. P to K B 3rd	P takes Q B P	40. K takes Q	K to Kt 3rd
21. B to Q B 3rd	B takes Kt	41. P to Q R 4th	
22. R P takes B	Kt to K B 3rd		

The exposed situation of Mr. Bird's King is a serious disadvantage. His opponent now threatens to open an attack by P takes P, &c., which, if not prevented, must be fatal.

We have not looked narrowly at this end-game, but it strikes us that Mr. Bird would have had a good chance of winning by playing his King to Q Kt 3rd, Q R 4th, and Q Kt 5th.

CLIFTON CHESS CONGRESS.

A rattling Gambit, played at the Clifton Chess Congress, between Messrs. MINCHIN and DE SOYRES.—(*K's Gambit declined.*)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. de S.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. de S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	18. Q takes K P	Q takes K P
2. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th	19. Q takes R	B takes Q P
3. P takes Q P	P to K 5th	20. B to Q B 4th	B takes B, &c.
4. Q to K 2nd	P to K B 4th	10. P takes Kt	Q takes Q R P
5. P to Q 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	20. B to Q B 4th (ch)	
6. P takes P	Kt takes P	21. Q takes B	
7. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to K 2nd	22. R to K 7th	Q to K R 8th (ch)
8. B to Q 2nd	P to K 3rd	23. K to Q 2nd	Q takes P
9. B to K 3rd, followed by P to K B 4th and P to K R 5th, looks more to the purpose.	B takes Kt	24. Q to K 6th (ch)	K to R sq
10. P to K R 3rd	Castles	25. Q takes K Kt P Q to Q 5th (ch)	
11. B takes B	Q to K B 2nd	26. K to K 2nd	Q to Q B 5th (ch)
12. Q to Q B 4th	Q to K B 2nd	27. K to B 2nd	Q tks Q B P (ch)
13. B to K 5th	Kt to Q 3rd	28. K to K 3rd	Q to Q B 6th (ch)
14. Q to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q R 4th	29. K to R 4th	Q to K B 3rd (ch)
15. Kt to K R 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd	30. Q takes Q	R takes Q
		31. K to K to K sq	K to K B sq
		32. Q R to Q 7th	P to Q R 5th
		33. K R to K 7th	K R to Q sq
		34. K to K R 5th	P to Q R 6th
		35. K takes P	R takes R
		36. P takes R	Resigns.

Black has a very constrained position, and would have done better at this point if he had taken the Bishop with his Knight.

This adds to the discomfort of Black's situation considerably.

10. B takes B

11. Castles

12. Q to Q B 4th

13. B to K 5th

14. Q to Q Kt 3rd

15. Kt to K R 3rd

16. P to K R 3rd

17. B takes Kt

18. Manifestly bad; but the forced inactivity of his men must have been hard to bear.

19. P takes B

20. B to K 2nd

21. Q to K 4th

22. R to K 7th

23. K to Q 2nd

24. Q to K 6th (ch)

25. Q takes K Kt P Q to Q 5th (ch)

26. K to K 2nd

27. K to B 2nd

28. K to K 3rd

29. K to R 4th

30. Q takes Q

31. K to K to K sq

32. Q R to Q 7th

33. K R to K 7th

34. K to K R 5th

35. K takes P

36. P takes R

37. Capitally concealed.

16. Q to B 7th (ch)

17. K to R 3rd

18. R to K 3rd

19. Kt takes P (ch), and mate next move.

BLINDFOLD CHESS-PLAY.

Subjoined is one of ten Games played simultaneously at Ipswich by Mr. BLACKBURNE without sight of a chess-board.—(*French Opening.*)

BLACK (Mr. B.)

WHITE (Mr. Grimwood).

1. P to K 4th

2. P to Q 4th

